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To the LANDHOLDERS and BURGESSES of SCOTLAND.

Gentlemen, *Edinburgh,* 1775.

MOſt of you, I doubt not, have heard of a bill which is preparing to be introduced into parliament, for regulating the right of voting in election of members to ſerve for Scotland in the Houſe of Commons [225.]. That bill appears already to have attracted ſome notice. Indeed few matters are either more important to the public, or more intereſting to you. A good citizen muſt naturally wiſh, that every individual deputed to the legiſlative body, were diſtinguiſhed for independence and patriotiſm, as well as by ability and wiſdom; and it will generally be agreed, that that mode of election which will moſt probably furniſh repreſentatives eminent for thoſe qualities, ought to be preferred to all others. The particular rule which would be productive of ſo ſalutary an effect, muſt be difficult to diſcover; and long time, as well as deep thought, would be neceſſary to inveſtigate it. Thus much, however, I ſhall venture to affirm, that the alterations propoſed at preſent are partial and inſignificant; and that the adopting of them, inſtead of curing, would rather increaſe, the evils of which Scotland complains.

One capital object to which our attention ought to be directed, ſeems to be the introducing of ſome way in which our repreſentatives ſhall be choſen by *the*

voice of the people; that is, by a body of electors, whose number renders it almoſt impoſſible to corrupt them, and whoſe eyes will naturally be caſt on gentlemen poſſeſſed of characters eſtabliſhed in their neighbourhood, and rated by amplitude of fortune to a dignity which bears them ſuperior to ſervility and proſtitution. In England, knights are choſen for counties in that manner; and it is univerſally allowed, that theſe few gentlemen form in every parliament a worthy and reſpected phalanx, which has often done great national ſervice, by giving check both to the clamours of the multitude, and to the encroachments of the crown. The changes intended to be attempted on the law of Scotland, relate, I hear, to two ſpecies of votes only, thoſe *made on wadſets*, and thoſe *created on liferents*: and it is ſaid to be in contemplation to deſtroy both; a meaſure which I ſhall not deny to fall within that legislative omnipotence attributed by ſome lawyers to parliament, but which I will be bold to pronounce *unconſtitutional and unjuſt*.

Every mortal at one glance will perceive, that to reduce the voters in Yorkſhire, for inſtance, or in Lincolnſhire, from the thouſands intitled at preſent to poll for their repreſentatives, to a dozen, or but a dozen, would be a groſs violation of the ancient conſtitution, a ſacred depoſit which our legiſlature is intruſted to preſerve: and it is not a wide ſtep to aſſert, in general, that every plan by which the number of voters, inſtead of being augmented, ſhould be diminiſhed, is directly contrary to the genius and ſpirit of that venerable conſtitution; as the ſame principles on which, under the preſent plan of public poſt, their numbers may be doubled, lead immediately to veſt in the Houſe of Commons an excluſive right of chuſing its own members, or to declaring that aſſembly a *ſelf-elected body*. In England the ſmaller number of men, in conſequence of the importance derived to them from this right of ſuffrage, which is very eaſy to be diffuſed among them, enjoy a liberty and independence hitherto imperfectly known to the inferior ranks of Scotland; and that cauſe extending its beneficent operation, would alſo reſtore to the people who dwell north of the Tweed, a like freedom and ſecurity from inſult and oppreſſion.

Every perſon who owns an eſtate, either for life or in wadſet, is, in juſtice, and in reaſon, intitled, during the ſubſiſtence of his right, to enjoy every privilege annexed to that eſtate. Grant that his intereſt in it is temporary, all the profits yielded by it belong to him; and during that period he is no leſs full owner than one whoſe property is irredeemable and abſolute. Hence, by inveterate cuſtom, eſtabliſhed in Scotland for ages anterior to the Union, as well as by ſeveral ſtatutes manifeſtly founded in ſound policy, both interpoſers and proper wadſetters of lands, which afford a qualification, have been called to vote in electing their repreſentatives. On the faith in ſome ſort pledged to the nation by law, large ſums of money have been expended in this country, both on beſtowing, and on acquiring eſtates, to which that valuable privilege is legally united: and it appears to approach towards injuſtice, to deprive all thoſe gentlemen of their property, purchaſed at a great expence; at leaſt, without allowing every one of them an adequate conſideration for that which is taken from them. No doubt private intereſt muſt yield to public utility; but the equity of the Britiſh legiſlature never deprives a ſingle individual of his property, without aſſigning him a compenſation for it.

A mighty clamour, I know, has been raiſed againſt created or nominal freeholds; but mark, that this noiſe has chiefly proceeded from a few artful men, who having fortunately ingroſſed counties, were aware, that their unmerited influence would readily be deſtroyed, or leſſened, as ſoon as an eaſy acceſs ſhould be opened to men of parts to obtain places on their rolls. And I have heard ſome ſwaggerers bluſter againſt thoſe denominated fictitious eſtates, who ſcrupled not to create them in others, to poll on them themſelves, and, even on titles which afforded them no more than a penny Scots a-year, to take the famous oath of trial and purification. Nor mean I to inſinuate they committed a wrong in taking it: their eſtates, ſmall as they were, being real ones, and entitling to vote, warranted their owners in taking that oath. I believe indeed, that, on an attentive examination, few ſolid objections would be found to lie againſt the creating of theſe freeholds: a weight is given by them to property; for no vote can poſſibly exiſt without a real foundation, and all, or more of the property than can otherwiſe be, is thereby brought into repreſenta-

tion.

tion. That practice, therefore, ſeems not to be the evil which calls for redreſs; but another, which can hardly be overlooked, forms the grand objection to our preſent ſyſtem.

At preſent votes are annexed to ſuperiority only; and no man votes, or is intitled to vote, becauſe he is poſſeſſed of an opulent eſtate. Strip him of all his valuable, all his ſubſtantial property, ſtill that right will remain entire. Suppoſe a gentleman owns lands worth fifty thouſand pounds Sterling a-year, and holds them, not of the crown, but of a commoner, for payment of an annual duty only of a farthing; the former, notwithſtanding his being poſſeſſed of that large fortune, neither has himſelf a qualification, nor can beſtow one upon another; the vote belongs to the latter alone, who draws the farthing, but who holds of the crown: and that ſmall eſtate may even enable its owner to create upon it ſome hundreds of freeholds. Is not this palpably abſurd? But do you hear of any motion towards correcting the abſurdity? No; Gentlemen.—And I, who live in the Lothians, know the reaſon.

The ſyſtem which diſables thoſe who hold of ſubjects to vote, might ſuit the condition in which North Britain was found in ancient times. Landed eſtates were then hardly alienable, vaſſalage was uncommon, and every freeholder, ſmall as well as great, was both intitled and bound to ſit in parliament. But in 1587 matters were totally altered, by the introduction of election and repreſentation into that aſſembly; and it ſeems wholly repugnant to the genuine ſpirit manifeſted in our ancient conſtitution, to confine either right at preſent to ſuperiority.

The Peers, of whom perhaps ſome will take the plan now on the carpet for a blow ſecretly aimed at their dignity, I dare ſay, will beſtow a due attention upon it; but it is alſo important to you, Gentlemen; for your country is deeply intereſted in the affair. The ſubject requires to be deliberately diſcuſſed; and I am perſuaded, that you will not raſhly lend your countenance to a ſcheme which many people ſuſpect of being intended at bottom to ſupport the ariſtocratical influence acquired by two or three haughty commoners in a few counties in Scotland. The amendments at preſent in view, at beſt, are comparatively mere inſertions; and you ought not to preſent imperfect propoſals, more than undigeſted crudities, to legiſlature. Every ſtatute by which trifles only are remedied, removes to a greater diſtance that ample relief which ought to be demanded againſt enormous evils.

Let the heritors, therefore, be aſſembled in every county, and the burgeſſes in every borough; let committees be appointed to deliberate at leiſure on a general law worthy to be obtained; and allow me to ſuggeſt a few articles which ſeem not improper to form the baſis of their deliberation. Inſiſt, 1ſt, That votes be diſjoined from ſuperiority: 2dly, That that right be annexed to property: 3dly, That the property which beſtows it be not great, (the quantum muſt no doubt be determined by ſome fixed valuation, and perhaps every eſtate whoſe valued rent amounts to twenty pounds Scots ought to be afforded a vote): 4thly, That votes be allowed to thoſe ſuperiorities only which afford their owners conſtant duties, regularly paid, and truly amounting to the ſame annual ſum: 5thly, That in boroughs the preſent mode of electing by delegates be aboliſhed; and that the right be not veſted even in the collective body of counſellors, but that their repreſentatives be choſen by a poll of all the reſident burgeſſes.

I am, &c.

Lond. Chron. June 8. A. B.

An account of the trial and defence of Mr Robert Perreau, &c. [160.]

ROBERT PERREAU, Eſq; was indicted for forging a bond for the payment of 7500 l. in the name of William Adair, Eſq; with intention to defraud the ſaid William; and alſo for feloniouſly uttering and publiſhing ſaid bond, knowing it to be forged, with intention to defraud Robert and Henry Drummond, Eſqs, &c.

Henry Drummond, Eſq; depoſed, That the priſoner came to him about the middle of laſt January, and deſired to have the loan of 1400 l. as he had lately made a purchaſe in Suffolk or Norfolk, to the amount of 12,000 l. He ſaid, that he had a houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, which coſt 4000 l. and would leave the deeds of that houſe as a ſecurity. Accordingly he did leave the deeds of the houſe, and received the money, upon his promiſing to return it again in ten days. Said, he did not ſee him again till Tueſday March 7. when he made an apology for not having kept his

word, and faid he came then to borrow 5000l. on this bond [the bond produced], out of which he would pay the 1400l. already mentioned. That he (the witnefs) having confulted his brother, they both expreffed their doubts about the authenticity of the bond: upon which the prifoner faid, Mr Adair was his particular friend; that there were family-connections between them; that Mr Adair had money of his in his hands, and that he allowed him intereft for it. But ftill having their doubts, they defired him to call the next day.

He then took the bond with him, and went away: but, in about two hours, he returned, and faid, that their fufpicions had alarmed him very much; that he could not be eafy in his own mind till he had called upon Mr Adair; whom he luckily met, before he went to take his ride; that he produced the bond to Mr Adair, and Mr Adair faid it was his fignature, and would pay the bond in May, though in fact it was not payable till July. The witnefs ftill had his doubts, and defired the prifoner to leave the bond, (which he did), and to call the next morning.

In the mean time the witnefs's brother, Robert, had fhewn the bond to Mr Stephens, of the Admiralty, a friend of Mr Adair's; who ftrengthened their doubts. Mr Perreau, on his return, perfifted in faying there could be no doubt about it; that he had a letter from Mr Adair, which he produced; that Mr Adair always wrote to him in a familiar ftyle, and only figned the initial letters of his name. To all which the witnefs and his brother replied, that nothing would convince them but Mr Perreau's going with them to Mr Adair's: which he moft readily affented to. They found Mr Adair at home. Upon their entrance, Mr Adair took the witnefs by the hand; but made a bow to Mr Perreau, as a perfon he had never feen before. The witnefs produced the bond, and afked Mr Adair, whether that was his fignature at the bottom of it? He looked at it, and faid, No. Upon which Mr Robert Perreau feemed furprifed, and faid to Mr Adair, "Surely, Sir, you are jocular." The witnefs replied, it was now no time to be jocular, when another man's life was at ftake; and afked him, what all this could mean? the perfon he pretended to be intimate with did not feem to much as to know him. After a great deal of converfation, at laft Mr Perreau faid, he had the bond from his fifter, Mrs Daniel Perreau, who he defired might be fent for. When fhe came, fhe was fhewn the bond, and Mr Perreau afked her, whether fhe did not give it him? She admitted fhe did; and, in fhort, took the whole upon herfelf, and acknowledged herfelf to be the forger of the bond, and every thing. The witnefs afked Mr Perreau, how it was poffible for him to fay he had received a letter from Mr Adair, as he pretended, in that familiar ftyle, from a man he did not fo much as know; and defired to fee the letter, which he produced; which letter the witnefs thought it very material, as well as the bond, to keep in his poffeffion. They could get nothing from him, but that he was an innocent man, and he did not mean to impofe upon them, and that his fifter could explain all. She defired to fpeak with Mr Adair in a feparate room; but that Mr Adair declined. They fent for Daniel Perreau, to fee if he could throw any light upon it; he declared he was quite a ftranger to the whole affair. They parted on the Wednefday, and did not meet again till the Saturday following; when the witnefs was fent for to Sir John Fielding's office, on a charge made by the prifoner againft Mrs Daniel Perreau, as fhe was called, but her name turned out to be *Rudd*; and being afked, what he knew about the matter, related what had paffed at Mr Adair's and at Charing-Crofs; but not fo circumftantially as now.

Mr Drummond, on his crofs examination by the prifoner's counfel, was afked, Whether he was fure that the prifoner faid, it was *his* money that Mr Adair paid intereft for? To which he made anfwer, that he was quite fure of it.

Whether, on being afked to leave the bond, he fhewed the leaft hefitation?—None in the leaft.

Whether, on being defired to go to Mr Adair's, he fhewed the leaft reluctance?—Not the leaft.

Whether, on Mrs Daniel Perreau's being fent for, fhe did not take the whole upon herfelf, and declare the prifoner an innocent man?—She faid, he was totally innocent, and fhe was the perfon that forged the bond; and begged us for God's take to have mercy upon an innocent man; faid no body was meant to be injured; that it would all be paid;

that

that ſhe never meant to injure us, or any body; allowed that the priſoner had the bond from her.

Being aſked, If both the witneſs and Mr William Adair, after they had heard the confeſſion of Mrs Rudd, had not expreſſed themſelves as conſidering the priſoner as her dupe? — We both expreſſed ourſelves to that effect. A conſtable had been ſent for, and we diſcharged him.

Mr Wheatley, clerk to Meſſ. Drummonds, proved the identity of the bond.

Mr Robert Drummond's evidence differed in nothing materially from that of his brother. When Mrs Rudd aſked at firſt to ſpeak with Mr Adair in a room by himſelf, Mr Adair's anſwer was, he ſaid, You are quite a ſtranger to me, and you can have no converſation with me that may not paſs before theſe gentlemen. Said, he told the priſoner before this, that he would ſend for a conſtable directly, and take him before a magiſtrate, if he would not tell his accomplices; for accomplices he muſt have, if he did not do the thing himſelf: then it was that he ſent for his ſiſter, as he called her. She declared, that ſhe forged the bond, that ſhe ſigned the bond, and that the letter mentioned by the priſoner as ſent to him by Mr Adair, was written by her. The witneſs ſaid, he expreſſed his doubts upon that, it being ſo different from a woman's hand, that nothing would convince him of it, but her ſhewing upon a piece of paper that ſhe could write that ſort of hand. He ſaid, he did not want to enſnare her, and would immediately throw the writing into the fire. She wrote upon a bit of paper, *William Adair*, or part of the name, ſo extremely like the ſignature to the bond, that it ſatisfied him, and he burnt the paper. Then Mr Robert Perreau ſaid, he hoped, that the information ſhe had given, ſufficiently acquitted him. Anſwer was made, that he had better not inquire into that; and then, and then only, did he ſeem the leaſt agitated.

Sir Thomas Frankland depoſed, that the priſoner brought him two bonds at different times, the one to Daniel Perreau for 6000 l. and the other to himſelf, Robert Perreau, for 5300 l.: that for 5300 l. on which he lent him 4000 l. was to be repaid on the 26th of March, with the three days grace; the other was due on the 8th of March.

[The intent of his evidence ſeems to have been, to ſhew, that the money to be borrowed of Mr Drummond was deſigned to repay the money actually borrowed of Sir Thomas; and that no fraud was deſigned to either.]

Mr Wilſon acknowledged the filling up the bond at the requeſt of the priſoner, and produced his inſtructions for ſo doing. He alſo owned, that he had filled up other bonds for the priſoner.

Scroope Ogilvie and James Adair, Eſqs, were called to prove the ſignature at the bottom not to have been the handwriting of William Adair. Mr James Adair was further interrogated by counſel, concerning a private interview he had with Mrs Rudd: but the court was of opinion, that what paſſed could not be admitted as evidence. After ſome obſervations made by the priſoner's counſel, the letter was read which the priſoner ſuppoſed had been ſent him by Mr William Adair, but which, in fact, appeared to have been written by Mrs Rudd, the contents of which are hardly intelligible.

PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, If I had been wanting in that fortitude which is the reſult of innocence, or had found any heſitation in ſubmitting my proceedings to the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, I needed not at this day have ſtood before my country, or ſet my life upon the iſſue of a legal trial. Supported by the conſciouſneſs of my integrity, I have forced that tranſaction to light, which might elſe have been ſuppreſſed; and I have voluntarily ſought that impriſonment, which guilt never invites, and even innocence has been known to flee from; ardently looking forward to this hour, as the ſure, though painful, means of vindicating a character, not diſtinguiſhed indeed for its importance, but hitherto maintained without a blemiſh. There are many reſpectable witneſſes at hand, and many more, I perſuade myſelf, would be found, if it had been neceſſary to ſummon them upon a point of ſuch notoriety, who will inform your Lordſhips and the court, how I have appeared to them to act, what truſt has been repoſed in me, and what credit I had in their opinions for my diligence, honeſty, and punctuality. In truth, my Lords, I am bold to ſay, that few men in my line of life have carried on their buſineſs with a fairer character, not many with better ſucceſs. I have followed no pleaſures, nor lanched into any expences;

expences; there is not a man living who can charge me with neglect or obligation. The honeft profits of my trade have afforded me a comfortable fupport, and furnifhed me with the means of maintaining, in a decent tafte, a worthy wife, and three promifing children, upon whom I was labouring to beftow the propereft education in my power; in fhort, we were as happy as affluence and innocence could make us, till this affliction came upon us by furprife, and I was made the dupe of a tranfaction, from whofe criminality, I call God, the fcrutcher of all hearts, to witnefs, I am now as free as I was at the day of my birth.—My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, men who are unpractifed in deceit, will be apt to credit others for a fincerity which they themfelves poffefs. The moft undefigning characters have at all times been the dupes of craft and treachery. A plain ftory, with the indulgence of the court, I will relate, which will furnifh ftrong inftances indeed of credulity on one part, and at the fame time will exhibit a fcene of fuch conummate artifice on the other, that are not to be equalled in all the annals of roguery, and which muft have exerted an equal ingenuity to form, in a much more enlightened underftanding than I can claim."

The prifoner then ftated many circumftances of impofition practifed upon him by Mrs Rudd.—That fhe was conftantly converfing about the intereft fhe had with Mr W. Adair:—That fhe told Mr Adair had, by his intereft with his Majefty, obtained the promife of a Baronetage for Mr D. Perreau, and was about procuring him a ſeat in parliament: That Mr Adair had propofed to open a book, and to take the two Perreaus into partnerſhip with him: That he received many letters from Mr Adair, which he did not doubt really came from Mr W. Adair: That Mr W. Adair had promiſed to give them a very conſiderable part of his fortune during his life; and was to allow Mr D. Perreau 2000 l. a-year for his houſehold expences, and 6000 l. per ann. for Mrs Rudd's pin-money: That Mr D. Perreau purchaſed a houſe in Pall-Mall for 7000 l.; which money Mr W. Adair was to give them: That when D. Perreau was preſſed by the perſon he bought the houſe of, for the money, the reaſon underſtood they applied to Mr W. Adair, and that his anſwer was, That he had left the kingdom, and had not given them the leaſt hint when he would return: That Mrs Rudd told him, (the priſoner), that Mr Adair deſired he would get a bond for 5300 l. as he had done once before, and Mr Adair would execute it: That after Wilſon had filled up the bond, he delivered it to Mrs Rudd; who gave it to the priſoner a day or two after, executed: That he borrowed the 4000 l. upon his bond, which was dated Dec. 20. of Sir Thomas Frankland, and delivered Sir Thomas's draught to Mrs Rudd: That, about March 10. he told Mrs Rudd, that Mr Adair's bond that he had given to Sir Thomas Frankland in November was nearly due; and Mrs Rudd told him the next day, that Mr Adair deſired he would once more borrow for him 5000 l: That he made many objections to being employed in ſo diſagreeable a buſineſs; but at laſt, ſuppoſing he would oblige Mr Adair, he conſented; and accordingly got a bond filled up by the ſtationer for 5300 l. payable to himſelf: That he delivered it to Mrs Rudd on Saturday March 14. in the preſence of his wife, his brother, and Mr Calladay: That Mrs Rudd returned it to him executed on the Tueſday following; and that he never had the leaſt ſuſpicion but that the bonds were really executed by Mr W. Adair: That when he took the bond to Mr Drummond, he did not ſay, that he had himſelf ſeen it executed by Mr Adair, but that he knew it was Mr Adair's hand-writing, as he had often ſeen letters from Mr Adair to Mr D. Perreau and his wife: That when he informed Mrs Rudd of the obſervations Mr Drummond had made upon the ſignature to the bond, ſhe went out; and upon her return ſhe told him, ſhe had ſeen Mr Adair, juſt as he was going out a-riding, and that Mr Adair told her, that the alteration in the ſignature was merely the difference between age and youth, and that it was his hand-writing; and that ſhe told Mr Drummond ſo; and that he knew nothing of it's being a forgery till the interview with Mr Adair.—Having ſtated the above circumſtances, the priſoner concluded his defence to the following effect.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I have now faithfully laid before you ſuch circumſtances as have occurred to my memory, as neceſſary for your information,

formation, in the order as they happened during my acquaintance with Mrs Rudd, under the character of my brother's wife. Many have been the ſufferers by artifices and impoſtors; but never man appeared, I believe, in this or any other tribunal, upon whom ſo many engines were ſet at work to intereſt his credulity. It will not eſcape the notice of this ſplendid court, that my compaſſion was firſt engaged by the ſtory of Mrs Rudd's ſufferings, before my belief was invited to her repreſentations. Let me have credit with you for yielding up by pity in the firſt inſtance, and you cannot wonder I did not with-hold my credulity afterwards. It is in this natural, this neceſſary conſequence, I reſt my defence. I was led from error to error by ſuch inſenſible degrees, that every ſtep I took ſtrengthened my infatuation. When Mr Drummond firſt heſitated at the hand-writing at the foot of the bond, if it did not ſo far alarm me as to ſhake my belief in this artful woman, let it be conſidered, that I had been prevailed upon to negotiate other bonds of hers, depoſiting them in the hands of bankers, who had never eſpied any defect, or raiſed the leaſt objection. Theſe bonds have been punctually and regularly paid in due time. The letters ſent to me, as if from W. Adair, critically agreed with the hand-writing of the bond. Mr Adair did not keep money at Mr Drummond's; opportunities of comparing his hand-writing for many years had not occurred; and the heſitation upon his part, appeared to me no more than the exceptions and minute precautions of a banker, which could not ſo ſuddenly overturn the explicit belief that I had annexed to all that was told me in Harley-ſtreet. Can any greater proof be given, than my own propoſal to Mr Drummond, of leaving the bond in his hands till he had ſatisfied his credulity? Can your Lordſhips, or the Gentlemen of the Jury, for a moment ſuſpect, that any man could be guilty of ſuch a crime, whoſe proceedings were ſo fair and open? That ſingle circumſtance, I am ſatisfied, will afford my total exculpation. The reſort to Mr Adair was as eaſy to Mr Drummond, as to the books in his counting-houſe: it does not come within the bounds of common ſenſe, much leſs does it fall within the poſſibility of guilt, that any man living ſhould voluntarily, with his eyes open, take a ſtep ſo directly and abſolutely centering in his certain conviction. But this circumſtance, ſtrong as it is, is not all my caſe. I bleſs God, the protector of innocence, that, in my defence, proofs ariſe upon proofs; the leaſt of them, I truſt, will be thought incompatible with guilt. It ſhould ſeem impoſſible, that a guilty perſon would propoſe to Mr Drummond to retain the bond for the ſatisfaction of his ſcruples; but that the ſame perſon ſhould, after ſo long a time for conſideration had paſſed after my leaving the bond, which was full twenty-four hours, openly, and in the face of day, enter the ſhop of Mr Drummond, and demand, if he had ſatisfied all his ſcruples, unleſs a man, from mere deſperation, had been weary of his life, and ſought a diſſolution; this I humbly apprehend would be an abſolute impoſſibility: but, my Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I had neither in my breaſt the principle of guilt, nor had I that deſperate loathing of exiſtence, as ſhould bring a ſhameful condemnation upon my head. It is true, I have invited this trial; but it is equally true, I have done it in the conſciouſneſs of my integrity, becauſe I could not otherwiſe go through the remainder of my days with comfort and ſatisfaction, unleſs I had the verdict of my countrymen for my acquittal, and reſted my innocence upon the pureſt teſtimony I could have on this ſide the grave. It is plain, I had an opportunity of withdrawing myſelf: how many men are there, with the cleareſt intentions, yet, from the apprehenſions of being made the talk of the public, and, above all, the dread of impriſonment, and the terror of a trial, would have thought themſelves happy to have caught at any opportunity of ſaving themſelves from ſuch a ſeries of diſtreſs? Greater confidence can no man be in of the integrity of his caſe, and the juſtice of his country. When it was found neceſſary to the deſigns of Mrs Rudd, that I and my family ſhould be made the dupes of her connections with the houſe of Adair, it may well be believed, that nothing but the ſtrongeſt interdictions could prevent my endeavours to obtain an interview. In fact, this point was laboured with conſummate artifice; and nothing leſs than ruin to my brother, and his affairs, was denounced, upon my breaking this injunction. It was part of the ſame error to believe her in this alſo. A reſpectable witneſs has told you, and I do not controvert

controvert his evidence, that my confidence in her aſſertion, and in the teſtimonials that ſhe exhibited, under the hand, as I believed, of Mr Adair, were ſuch, in my miſtaken judgement, as to be equal to the evidence of my own ſenſes, preſſed by the forms of buſineſs, to ſay to Mr Drummond, that I had ſeen Mr Adair myſelf; but I neither went to Mr Adair, nor diſcloſed thoſe preſſing motives which prevented me. No leſs free to confeſs my faults, than I am confident to aſſert my innocence, I ſeek no palliation for this circumſtance, except my temptation, and my failings; and I truſt it will rather be a matter of ſurpriſe, that, in the courſe of a negotiation, through the whole of which I was acted upon by the moſt artful of impoſtors, that this only deviation was to be found: and yet this very circumſtance carries with it a clearer conviction of my being the dupe of Mrs Rudd's intrigues, than any I have to offer in my defence; and if my ſubſequent proceedings, and the alacrity I ſhewed in going with Mr Drummond to Mr Adair, together with my conduct before this gentleman, is, as I apprehend it is, abſolutely irreconcileable with a conſciouſneſs of guilt, the circumſtances above mentioned will ſerve to ſhow, with what a degree of credulity the artifices of Mrs Rudd had furniſhed me.—Upon the whole, if, in the above detail, no circumſtances are diſcovered in which an innocent man, under the like delution with myſelf, might not have acted as I have acted, and, at the ſame time, if there be very many particulars in which no guilty man would have conducted himſelf as I conducted myſelf, I ſhould be wanting in reſpect to your Lordſhips, and the Jury, if I doubted the juſtice of their verdict, and, which is inſeparable from it, my honourable acquittal."

The priſoner, after this affecting defence, (*affecting* we call it, becauſe it carries with it conviction of the priſoner's being deceived), proceeded to call his witneſſes. The firſt was George Kinder, Eſq; who depoſed, that, being ſome months on a viſit at Mr D. Perreau's, he had frequent opportunities of converſing with Mrs Perreau, (for he never knew her by any other name); who told him, that ſhe was a near relation of Mr James Adair; that he looked upon her as his child, had promiſed to make her fortune, and with that view had recommended her to Mr W. Adair, a near relation and intimate friend of his, who had promiſed to ſet her huſband and the priſoner up in the banking-buſineſs; that he had heard her ſay, that Mr D. Perreau was to be made a Baronet; and that when ſhe was a Lady, ſhe would do ſo and ſo.

This witneſs repeated many more ſuch ſtories as theſe; and on being aſked, if he had ever ſeen Mr W. Adair at Mr Perreau's, ſaid, Never; but that Mrs Rudd often pretended he had called to ſee her.

John Moody, Mr D. Perreau's footman, depoſed, that his miſtreſs wrote two very different hands. In one hand, ſhe wrote letters to his maſter, as coming from Mr W. Adair; and in the other, the ordinary buſineſs of the family: That the letters written in the name of Mr W. Adair were pretended to be left when his maſter was from home; and that his miſtreſs's inſtructions were, to give them to his maſter, and to pretend that Mr W. Adair had been with his miſtreſs, waiting a longer or a ſhorter time, as circumſtances required. This witneſs alſo proved, that the hand in which ſhe wrote thoſe fictitious letters, and the hand in the ſignature of the bond, were exactly the ſame; that ſhe had different pens, different ink, and different paper, to write the fictitious letters, from thoſe ſhe uſed in common; and that, when he had pleaſed in the delivery, ſhe would ſometimes give him half a crown. Said, he had ſeen her go two or three times to Mr J. Adair's, but never to William's; and that Mrs J. Adair had once paid his miſtreſs a lying-in viſit.

Suſanna Perreau, ſiſter to the priſoner, ſaid, ſhe once ſaw a note delivered by Mrs Rudd to Daniel Perreau, for 19,000 l. drawn upon Mr Croft, the banker, in favour of Mr D. Perreau, by Mr W. Adair.

Eliſabeth Perkins depoſed, that, the week before this affair happened, her miſtreſs delivered her a letter, and bid her bring it to her in a quarter of an hour, and ſay, Mr Coverly, a man who had been a ſervant to Mr D. Perreau, brought it at a quarter after nine; that ſhe delivered the letter to her miſtreſs, and that her maſter immediately broke the ſeal; but what happened afterwards, ſhe could not tell, having left the room.

[*To be continued.*]

AME-

AMERICA. [232.]

At a meeting of delegates for the counties and corporations in Virginia, at Richmond, March 20. the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Preſident,

"Reſolved unanimouſly, That this convention doth entirely and cordially approve the proceedings and reſolutions of the American Continental Congreſs, and that they conſider this whole continent as under the higheſt obligations to that very reſpectable body, for the wiſdom of their counſels, and their unremitted endeavours to maintain, and preſerve inviolate, the juſt rights and liberties of his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects in America.

Reſolved, That a well-regulated militia, compoſed of gentlemen and yeomen, is the natural ſtrength and only ſecurity of a free government; that ſuch a militia in this colony would for ever render it unneceſſary for the mother-country to keep among us, for the purpoſe of our defence, any ſtanding army of mercenary forces, always ſubverſive of quiet, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and would obviate the pretext of taxing us for their ſupport.

That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral counties of this colony, that they form one or more volunteer companies of infantry and troops of horſe in each county, and to be in conſtant training and readineſs to act on any emergency.

That each company of infantry conſiſt of ſixty-eight rank and file, to be commanded by one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, four ſerjeants, and four corporals; and that they have a drummer, and be furniſhed with a drum and colours: That every man be provided with a good rifle, if to be had; or otherwiſe, with a common firelock, bayonet, and cartouch-box; and alſo with a tomahawk, one pound of gunpowder, and four pounds of ball at leaſt, fitted to the bore of his gun; that he be cloathed in a hunting-ſhirt, by way of uniform; and that all endeavour, as ſoon as poſſible, to become acquainted with the military exerciſe for infantry appointed to be uſed by his Majeſty in the year 1764.

That each troop of horſe conſiſt of thirty, excluſive of officers: That every horſeman be provided with a good horſe, bridle, ſaddle, with piſtols and holſters, a carbine, or other ſhort firelock, with a bucket, a cutting ſword or tomahawk, one pound of gunpowder, and four pounds of ball at the leaſt; and uſe the utmoſt diligence in training and accuſtoming his horſe to ſtand the diſcharge of fire-arms, and in making himſelf acquainted with the military exerciſe for cavalry.

That in order to make a further and more ample proviſion of ammunition, it be recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties, that they collect from their conſtituents, in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt agreeable to them, ſo much money as will be ſufficient to purchaſe half a pound of gunpowder, one pound of lead, neceſſary flints and cartridge-paper, for every titheable perſon in their county; that they immediately take effectual meaſures for the procuring ſuch gunpowder, lead, flints, and cartridge-paper, and diſpoſe thereof, when procured, in ſuch place or places of ſafety as they may think beſt. And it is earneſtly recommended to each individual to pay ſuch proportion of the money neceſſary for theſe purpoſes as by the reſpective committees ſhall be judged requiſite.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the moſt cordial thanks of the people of this colony are a tribute juſtly due to our worthy Governor, Lord Dunmore, for his truly noble, wiſe, and ſpirited conduct, on the late expedition againſt our Indian enemy [5..]; a conduct which at once evinces his Excellency's attention to the true intereſts of this colony, and a zeal in the executive department, which no dangers can divert, or difficulties hinder, from atchieving the moſt important ſervices to the people who have the happineſs to live under his adminiſtration.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this convention be preſented to the gentlemen, officers, and ſoldiers, who lately ſo nobly defended this colony from the ſavage enemy on our frontiers, and, by their bravery, not only procured ſucceſs to our arms, but muſt have convinced the enemy, it will be their true intereſt to preſerve the peace on the terms ſtipulated by his Excellency Lord Dunmore; that we ſincerely condole with the relations and acquaintances of thoſe brave men who ſo nobly fell in battle on that mournful event; and aſſure all who have rendered ſuch important ſervices to this colony, that ſo ſoon as opportunity

permits, we will moſt chearfully do every thing on our part to make them ample ſatisfaction.

His Excellency the Governor having, by proclamation, dated March 21. 1775, declared, that his Majeſty hath given orders, that all vacant lands within this colony ſhall be put up in lots at public ſale, and that the higheſt bidder for ſuch lots ſhall be the purchaſer thereof, and ſhall hold the ſame, ſubject to a reſervation of one halfpenny Sterling per acre, by way of annual quitrent, and all mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones; which terms are an innovation on the eſtabliſhed uſage of granting lands within this colony;

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire, whether his Majeſty may, of right, advance terms of granting lands in this colony, and make report thereof to the next general aſſembly or convention; and that, in the mean time, it be recommended to all perſons whatever, to forbear purchaſing or accepting grants of lands on the conditions before mentioned; and that Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Thomas Jefferſon, Robert Carter-Nicholas, and Edmund Pendleton, Eſqs, be appointed of the ſaid committee."

This convention made proviſion to defray the expence of their delegates to the general congreſs; and in a few days after, the Governor iſſued a proclamation for preventing the appointment of ſuch delegates. [228.]

It would ſeem that ſome diſturbances have happened in North Carolina, of which no particular account has yet been publiſhed: for a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, June 17. giving full power and authority to Joſiah Martin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the province of North Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being, (after reciting, that one Huſbands, and divers others, had raiſed a rebellion, and levied war againſt his Majeſty, in that province, which hath been ſuppreſſed), to pardon, releaſe, and forgive, all treaſons, felonies, and other crimes, by them, or any of them, committed, the ſaid Huſbands alone excepted.

"*New-York, April* 3. By a veſſel arrived laſt Tueſday from North Carolina, we are informed, that many hundreds of the inhabitants in the weſtern counties of North Carolina, have addreſſed Gov. Martin, profeſſing the warmeſt allegiance to the King and his laws, declaring the greateſt deteſtation of congreſſes and committees, and offering their ſervice to take the field, and inliſt under the royal ſtandard, as ſoon as called upon.

The general committee at Charleſtown in South Carolina, on the 8th of laſt month, among other matters relative to their ſtrictly complying with the reſolutions of the continental congreſs, reſolved, "That inaſmuch as the colony of Georgia hath not acceded to the continental aſſociation, they would, from thenceforth, have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourſe, with the colony of Georgia; but will hold them unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country."

A letter from Newport, Rhode Iſland, of April 12. ſays, "One Col. Gilbert, a high prerogative man in Boſton government, about thirty miles from hence, with ſixty or ſeventy of his neighbours, armed themſelves; they agreed to defend themſelves from the inſults of the ſons of liberty: but ſome militiamen, zealous in the cauſe, went in chaſe of them. The Colonel took refuge on board a man of war in this harbour. The others, except twenty, made their eſcape. Theſe twenty are now confined in Providence gaol, where they were conducted laſt evening."

In a letter, or addreſs, to the people of New England, publiſhed in a Boſton news paper of April 18. is this paſſage. "As ſoon as we ſee the ſword of Great Britain drawn againſt us, to ſacrifice every New-England Tory amongſt us; to publiſh a manifeſto, with promiſes of protection, and rewards, to all the Britiſh troops that ſhall join in the cauſe of American liberty, and immediately to cut off all ſuch as intend to act as our enemies; and to ſend ambaſſadors to the courts of Europe with a declaration of all our ports being open to them for a free trade."

An officer under Gen. Gage, in a letter written in March, ſays, "Neither the military ſkill of our General, nor, above all, his ardent deſire of peaceably accommodating matters, ſeem now likely to avail. Every thing around us breathes nothing but war in the moſt ſerious light. In conſequence of this, we have begun to mark out our incampment about a quarter of a mile from the town of Boſton, which is to contain no leſs

than

than two and twenty regiments. Beſides this, our General has a power of reinforcing theſe, by draughting as many marines from the ſhips as he ſhall want. So that, upon the whole, we ſhall have a fine army; though, if common report ſays true, nothing like that which is to oppoſe us, the province of Virginia having already raiſed 12,000 men."

It is not yet clear, whether a commander in chief has or has not been appointed to head the American army. Among thoſe mentioned are Gen. Lee, late a halfpay colonel in the Britiſh ſervice [xxxvi. 582.], Col. Putnam, and Gen. Waſhington; alſo the names of Ward, Pribble, Heath, Preſcot, and Thomas. —— We ſee a letter, ſaid to be written by Gen. Lee to Lord Percy, but without date or place, viz.

"My LORD, Were your Lordſhip only a common colonel of a regiment, I certainly ſhould not have given myſelf the trouble of writing, nor you the trouble of reading, this letter; but as you hold ſo high a rank, and will one day hold a ſtill higher, I conceive it will not be improper to addreſs you, and in ſome meaſure to apologize for my ſeeming want of reſpect. As I have not waited on the General, (for reaſons which he cannot, I think, diſapprove), I was not certain whether you might, in your military capacity, conſider my viſit as proper. But as you are not merely a ſoldier, but a citizen of the firſt claſs and importance, from your illuſtrious family and faſhion, your vaſt property, and being deſtined by birth to be a counſellor of the nation, I think ſome explanation of my conduct, not only proper, but neceſſary; and I flatter myſelf, that, ſome time or other, your Lordſhip will not ſimply approve my conduct, but become a friend to the ſame cauſe. My Lord, I will venture to ſay, that it is the cauſe of Great Britain, as well as of America; it is the cauſe of mankind. Were the principle of taxing America without their conſent admitted, Great Britain would that inſtant be ruined; the pecuniary influence of the crown, and the army of placemen and penſioners, would be ſo increaſed, that all oppoſition to the moſt iniquitous meaſures of the moſt iniquitous miniſters would be for ever borne down.

Your Lordſhip, I am ſure, muſt be ſenſible, that this pecuniary influence is already enormouſly too great, and that a very wicked uſe is made of it. On theſe principles, every good Engliſhman (abſtracted from any particular regard for America) muſt oppoſe her being taxed by the parliament of Great Britain, or more prōperly by the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury: for, in fact, the parliament and treaſury have, of late years, been one and the ſame thing. But, my Lord, I have, beſides, a particular regard for America: I was long among them, and I know them to be the moſt loyal, affectionate, zealous ſubjects, of the whole empire. General Gage himſelf muſt acknowledge the truth of what I advance. He was witneſs, through the courſe of the laſt war, of their zeal, their ardour, their enthuſiaſm, for whatever concerned the welfare, the intereſt, and the honour, of the mother-country. When I ſee, therefore, the extreme of calamities attempted to be brought down upon ſuch a people, by the intrigues of ſuch a couple of f———s as Bernard and Hutchinſon; when I ſee a miniſter violent and tyrannical, like N——, mowing down whole communities, merely to indulge his hereditary hatred of Liberty, and thoſe who are attached to her; I think it the duty of every honeſt man, and friend to humanity, to exert his utmoſt to defeat the diabolical purpoſe. That theſe people have been totally miſrepreſented at home; that they have been moſt unjuſtly and cruelly treated; your Lordſhip will, I make no doubt, be ſooner or later convinced: but as, from your preſent ſituation, and many circumſtances, you will not probably fall into the way of truth ſo ſoon as I could wiſh, I beg leave to recommend to your peruſal a ſhort pamphlet ſent from England; it is intitled, *A true ſtate of the proceedings in the parliament of Great Britain, and in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay* [xxxvi. 371.]. Mr ——— will furniſh your Lordſhip with it, if you will make uſe of my name. It is a fair and candid relation of the whole proceſs from beginning to end. When your Lordſhip has read it, you will be ſtruck with compaſſion and horror, and I have great hopes will become not a leſs warm (but more powerful) friend to this much-injured country than myſelf. I take the liberty of recommending this method to your Lordſhip, as it is impoſſible you ſhould gather any thing but miſinformation from the men who, I find, ſurround the headquarters. The Sewels and Paxtons are

not only intereſted to miſrepreſent and calumniate, but to exterminate their country: there is no medium; their country muſt periſh, or they meet the deſert of impious parricides. It was the misfortune of Gen. Gage from the beginning to fall into ſuch hands as theſe. Had he not been deluded by men of this ſtamp, we ſhould never have ſeen him acting in a capacity ſo incompatible with the excellence of his natural diſpoſition.

I muſt now, my Lord, intreat, that as fools and knaves will, from miſunderſtanding and malice, probably diſfigure my conduct, you will not ſuffer them to make any wrong impreſſions; that you will be perſuaded, that I act, not from any pique and diſappointment, (which I conclude will be inſinuated), but from principle. I think, my Lord, an Engliſh ſoldier owes a very great degree of reverence to the king, as firſt magiſtrate, and third branch of the legiſlature, called to this mighty ſtation by the voice of the people; but I think he owes a ſtill greater degree of reverence to the rights and liberties of his country. I think his country is every part of the empire; that in whatever part of the empire a flagitious minder manifeſtly invades thoſe rights and liberties, whether in Great Britain, Ireland, or America, every Engliſhman (ſoldier or not ſoldier) ought to conſider their cauſe as his own; and that the rights and liberties of this country are invaded, every man muſt ſee who has eyes, and is not determined to keep them ſhut. Theſe, my Lord, are my principles; from theſe, I ſwear, by all that is ſacred and tremendous, I purely and ſolely act; and theſe, I hope, will rather ſerve than prejudice me in your Lordſhip's opinion. I flatter myſelf ſtill farther: I flatter myſelf, that you, my Lord, before it is long, will adopt them; that you will, at leaſt, in your letters to your father, (whom I have always been taught to eſteem as an honeſt man, and friend to humanity), endeavour to undeceive the people at home. If the deluſion is too ſtrong, I can venture to affirm, that you will feel ſome conſolation, amidſt the calamities ready to fall upon your country, in the reflection, that you had attempted to avert them."

The long expected accounts from Gen. Gage, of the ſkirmiſh at Concord [232.], were received at London in the morning of June 19, and were the ſame evening publiſhed in the gazette, viz.

"*Whitehall, June* 19. 1775. Lieut. Nunn, of the navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's office; and has brought letters from Gen. Gage, Lord Percy, and Lt-Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what paſſed on the 19th of April laſt, between a detachment of the King's troops in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and ſeveral parties of rebel-provincials, viz.

"Gen. Gage having received intelligence of a large quantity of military ſtores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpoſe of ſupplying a body of troops to act in oppoſition to his Majeſty's government, detached, on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lt-Col. Smith of the 10th regiment, and Maj. Pitcairne of the marines, with orders to deſtroy the ſaid ſtores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the ſame number of the 23d and 49th, and ſome marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy to ſupport the other detachment.

Lt-Col. Smith finding, after he had advanced ſome miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, diſpatched ſix companies of light infantry, in order to ſecure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord; who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country-people drawn up under arms on a green cloſe to the road; and, upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to inquire the reaſon of their being ſo aſſembled, they went off in great confuſion, and ſeveral guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a ſtone wall, and alſo from the meeting-houſe and other houſes, by which one man was wounded, and Maj. Pitcairne's horſe ſhot in two places. In conſequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed ſeveral of them. After which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing further happening; where they effected the purpoſe for which they were ſent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt ſome new gun-carriages, and a great number of carriage-wheels, and thrown into the river a conſiderable quantity of flour, gunpowder, muſket-balls, and other articles. Whilſt this ſervice was performing, great numbers of the rebels aſſembled in many parts, and a conſider-

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able body of them attacked the light infantry poſted at one of the bridges, on which an action enſued, and ſome few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and had ſeveral men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambuſhes: but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while diſperſed; but as ſoon as the troops reſumed their march, they began again to fire upon them from behind ſtone walls and houſes, and kept up in that manner a ſcattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means ſeveral were killed and wounded; and ſuch was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they ſcalped and cut off the ears of ſome of the wounded men who fell into their hands.

It is not known what numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded; but it is ſuppoſed, that their loſs was very conſiderable.

Gen. Gage ſays, that too much praiſe cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lt-Col. Smith and Maj. Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their uſual intrepidity.

Return of the commiſſion, non-commiſſion officers, drummers, rank and file, killed and wounded, priſoners, and miſſing, on the 19th of April 1775.

4th, or King's own reg.: Lieut. Knight, killed; Lieut. Gould wounded and priſoner; 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, wounded; 7 rank and file killed, 21 wounded, 8 miſſing.

5th reg.: Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. William Cox, Lieut. Thomas Hawkſhaw, wounded; 5 rank and file killed, 15 wounded, 1 miſſing.

10th reg.: Lt-Col. Francis Smith, Capt. Lawrence Parſons, Lieut. Wald. Kelly, Enſ. Jeremiah Leſter, wounded; 1 rank and file killed, 13 wounded, 1 miſſing.

18th reg.: 1 rank and file killed, 4 wounded, 1 miſſing.

23d reg.: Lt-Col. Bery Bernard wounded; 4 rank and file killed, 26 wounded, 6 miſſing.

38th reg.: Lieut. William Sutherland wounded; 1 ſerjeant wounded; 4 rank and file killed, 11 wounded.

43d reg.: Lieut. Hull wounded and priſoner; 4 rank and file killed, 5 wounded, 2 miſſing.

47th reg.: Lieut. Donald M'Cloud, Enſ. Henry Baldwin, wounded; 1 ſerjeant wounded; 5 rank and file killed, 21 wounded.

52d reg.: 1 ſerjeant miſſing; 3 rank and file killed, 2 wounded.

59th reg.: 3 rank and file killed, 3 wounded.

Marines: Capt. Souter, Second Lieut. M'Donald, wounded, Sec. Lieut. Iſaac Potter miſſing; 1 ſerjeant killed, 2 wounded, 1 miſſing; 1 drummer killed; 25 rank and file killed, 36 wounded, 5 miſſing.

TOTAL.

Killed: 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 62 rank and file, -	65
Wounded: 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 7 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 157 rank and file,	180
Miſſing: 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 24 rank and file, - -	27
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N. B. One of the wounded lieutenants, Gould, is alſo a priſoner; and the miſſing lieutenant, Potter, is reported to be wounded, and a priſoner.

THO. GAGE."

Either party would perſuade, that the firing was begun, and barbarities committed, by the other. —— In the London Chronicle of June 27. appeared *A circumſtantial account* of the before-mentioned attack, which it is ſaid may be depended on as ſtrictly true, being written by a gentleman of undoubted veracity who was upon the ſpot, viz.

"On Thurſday, April 18. about half paſt ten at night, Lt-Col. Smith of the 10th regiment, imbarked from the common at Boſton, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the troops there, and landed on the oppoſite ſide; from whence he began his march towards Concord, where he was ordered to d- ſtroy a magazine of military ſtores, d- poſited there for the uſe of an army, be aſſembled in order to act againſt his Majeſty and his government. The Colonel called his officers together, and gave orders, that the troops ſhould not fire, unleſs fired upon; and after marching a few miles, detached ſix companies of light infantry, under the command of Major Pitcairn, to take poſſeſſion of two bridges on the other ſide of Concord. Soon after, they heard many ſignal-guns, and the ringing of bells repeatedly, which convinced

convinced them that the country was riſing to oppoſe the King's troops wherever there ſhould be a favourable opportunity for it. About three o'clock the next morning, the troops being advanced within two miles of Lexington, intelligence was received, that about 500 men in arms were aſſembled, and determined to oppoſe the King's troops; and on Major Pitcairn's galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man advanced from thoſe that were aſſembled, had preſented his muſket, and attempted to ſhoot them, but the piece flaſhed in the pan. On this the Major gave directions to the troops to move forward, but on no account to fire, not even to attempt it, without orders. When they arrived at the end of the village, they obſerved about 200 armed men drawn up on a green; and when the troops came within a hundred yards of them, they began to file off towards ſome ſtone walls on the right flank. The light infantry obſerving this, run after them: the Major inſtantly called to the ſoldiers not to fire, but to ſurround and diſarm them. Some of them who had jumped over a wall, then fired four or five ſhot at the troops, wounded a man of the 10th regiment, and the Major's horſe in two places; and at the ſame time ſeveral ſhots were fired from a meeting houſe on the left. Upon this, without any order or regularity, the light infantry began a ſcattered fire, and killed ſeveral of the country-people; but were ſilenced as ſoon as the authority of their officers could make them.

After this Col. Smith marched up with the remainder of the detachment, and the whole body proceeded to Concord; where they arrived about nine o'clock, without any thing further happening; but vaſt numbers of armed men were ſeen aſſembling on all the heights. While Col. Smith with the grenadiers and that part of the light infantry remained at Concord, to ſearch for cannon, &c. there, he detached Capt. Parſons with ſix light companies to ſecure a bridge at ſome diſtance from Concord, and to proceed from thence to certain houſes, where it was ſuppoſed there were cannon and ammunition.

Capt. Parſons, in purſuance of theſe orders, poſted three companies at the bridge, and on ſome heights near it, under the command of Capt. Lawrie of the 43d regiment; and with the remainder went and deſtroyed ſome cannon, wheels, powder, and ball. The people were ſtill increaſing on the heights; and, in about half an hour after, a large body of them began to move towards the bridge; the light companies of the 4th and 10th deſcended, and joined Capt. Lawrie: the people continued to advance in great numbers, and fired upon the King's troops, killed three men, wounded four officers, one ſerjeant, and four private; upon which, after returning the fire, Capt. Lawrie and his officers thought it prudent to retreat towards the main body at Concord, and were joined by two companies of grenadiers. When Capt. Parſons returned with the three companies over the bridge, they obſerved three ſoldiers on the ground; one of them ſcalped, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead; a ſight which ſtruck the ſoldiers with horror. Capt. Parſons marched on, and joined the main body, who were only waiting for his coming up to march back to Boſton. Col. Smith had executed his orders without oppoſition, by deſtroying all the military ſtores he could find; both the Colonel and Major Pitcairn having taken all poſſible pains to convince the inhabitants, that no injury was intended them, and that if they opened their doors when required, to ſearch for ſaid ſtores, not the ſlighteſt miſchief ſhould be done to them; neither had any of the people the leaſt reaſon to complain; but they were ſulky, and one of them even ſtruck Major Pitcairn. No hoſtilities happened from the affair at Lexington until the troops began their march back; but as ſoon as the troops had got out of the town of Concord, they received a heavy fire on them from all ſides, from walls, fences, houſes, trees, barns, &c. which continued without intermiſſion till they met the firſt brigade with two field-pieces near Lexington, ordered out, under the command of Lord Percy, to ſupport them. Upon the firing of the field-pieces, the people's fire was for a while ſilenced: but as they ſtill continued to increaſe greatly in numbers, they fired again as before, from all places where they could find cover, upon the whole body, and continued ſo doing for the ſpace of fifteen minutes. Notwithſtanding their numbers, they did not attack openly during the whole day, but kept under cover on all occaſions.

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The troops were very much fatigued, the greater part of them having been under arms all night, and made a march of upwards of forty miles before they arrived at Charles-town, from whence they were ferried over to Boſton. The troops had upwards of fifty killed, and many more wounded. Reports are various about the loſs ſuſtained by the country; ſome making it conſiderable, others but ſmall."

A letter on this ſubject was ſent to Gen. Gage, by Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq; Governor of Connecticut, in behalf of the general aſſembly of that colony; which, with the anſwer, we inſert, viz.

SIR, *Hartford, April* 28. 1775.

THE alarming ſituation of public affairs in this country, and the late unfortunate tranſactions in the province of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, have induced the general aſſembly of this colony, now ſitting in this place, to appoint a committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency, and to deſire me, in their name, to write to you relative to theſe very intereſting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province, and eſteem themſelves bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip, as well as of common intereſt, to regard with attention whatever concerns them. You will not therefore be ſurpriſed, that your firſt arrival at Boſton, with a body of his Majeſty's troops, for the declared purpoſe of carrying into execution certain acts of parliament, which, in their apprehenſion, were unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, ſhould have given the good people of this colony a very juſt and general alarm; your ſubſequent proceedings, in fortifying the town of Boſton, and other military preparations, greatly increaſed their apprehenſions for the ſafety of their friends and brethren; they could not be unconcerned ſpectators of their ſufferings in that which they eſteemed the common cauſe of this country: but the late hoſtile and ſecret inroads of ſome of the troops under your command into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almoſt into a ſtate of deſperation. They feel now, not only for their friends, but for themſelves, and their deareſt intereſts and connections. We wiſh not to exaggerate; we are not ſure of every part of our information; but, by the beſt intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late tranſaction was a moſt unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects; and it is repreſented to us, that ſuch outrages have been committed as would diſgrace even Barbarians, and much more Britons, ſo highly famed for humanity as well as bravery. It is feared therefore that we are devoted to deſtruction, and that you have it in command and intention, to ravage and deſolate the country. If this is not the caſe, permit us to aſk, why have theſe outrages been committed? why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up? and to what end are all the hoſtile preparations that are daily making, and why do we continually hear of freſh deſtinations of troops for this country? The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their ſovereign, and dread nothing ſo much as the horrors of civil war; but at the ſame time we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that as they apprehend themſelves juſtified by the principle of ſelf-defence, ſo they are moſt firmly reſolved to defend their rights and privileges to the laſt extremity; nor will they be reſtrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjuſtifiable attack is made upon them. Be ſo good, therefore, as to explain yourſelf upon this moſt important ſubject, as far as is conſiſtent with your duty to our common ſovereign.—Is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war? By that humanity which conſtitutes ſo amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our ſovereign, and by the glory of the Britiſh empire, we intreat you to prevent it, if it be poſſible. Surely it is to be hoped, that the temperate wiſdom of the empire might, even yet, find expedients to reſtore peace, that ſo all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours, and immunities. Certainly this is an event moſt devoutly to be wiſhed for: and will it not be conſiſtent with your duty, to ſuſpend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at leaſt, till the reſult of ſome further deliberations may be known? The importance of the occaſion will, we doubt not, ſufficiently apologize for the earneſtneſs with

with which we addreſs you, and any ſeeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the moſt explicit and favourable anſwer in your power

I am, with great eſteem and reſpect, in behalf of the General Aſſembly, Sir, &c.

JON. TRUMBULL.

His Excellency Thomas Gage, Eſq;

General Gage's anſwer.

SIR, *Boſton, May 3. 1775.*

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April laſt, in behalf of the general aſſembly of your colony, relative to the alarming ſituation of public affairs in this country, and the late tranſactions in this province. That this ſituation is greatly alarming, and that theſe tranſactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every friend to America, and by every well-wiſher for the peace, proſperity, and happineſs, of this province. The intimate connection and ſtrong ties of friendſhip between the inhabitants of your colony, and the deluded people of this province, cannot fail of inducing the former to interpoſe their good offices, to convince the latter of the impropriety of their paſt conduct, and to perſuade them to return to their allegiance, and to ſeek redreſs of any ſuppoſed grievances, in thoſe decent and conſtitutional methods in which alone they can hope to be ſucceſsful.

That troops ſhould be employed for the purpoſe of protecting the magiſtrates in the execution of their duty, when oppoſed with violence, is not a new thing in the Engliſh or any other government. That any acts of the Britiſh parliament are unconſtitutional or oppreſſive, I am not to ſuppoſe. If any ſuch there are, in the apprehenſion of the people of this province, it had been happy for them if they had ſought relief only in the way which the conſtitution, their reaſon, and their intereſt pointed out.

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boſton, or making any other military preparations, when you are aſſured, that, previous to my taking theſe ſteps, ſuch were the open threats, and ſuch the warlike preparations, throughout this province, as rendered it my indiſpenſable duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majeſty's troops under my command, againſt all hoſtile attempts. The intelligence you ſeem to have received, relative to the late excurſion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious, and contrary to the true ſtate of facts. The troops diſclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accuſed, ſo contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greateſt pains to diſcover if any were committed, and have found examples of their tenderneſs both to the young and the old, but no veſtige of cruelty or barbarity. It is very poſſible, that in firing into houſes, from whence they were fired upon, that old people, women, or children, may have ſuffered; but if any ſuch thing has happened, it was in their defence, and undeſigned. I have no command to ravage and deſolate the country; and were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it, upon the ſea-ports, who are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information, I incloſe you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indiſputable honour and veracity, who were eye-witneſſes of all the tranſactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but ſuch as they have thought proper to publiſh themſelves; and to that end the poſt has been ſtopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by theſe means the moſt injurious and inflammatory accounts have been ſpread throughout the continent, which has ſerved to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the reſolves of the provincial congreſs breathed nothing but war; when thoſe two great and eſſential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops, and diſpoſing of the public monies, were wreſted from him; and when magazines were forming by an aſſembly of men unknown to the conſtitution, for the declared purpoſe of levying war againſt the King; you muſt acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity, to prevent, if poſſible, the calamities of civil war, by deſtroying ſuch magazines. This, and this alone, I attempted.

You aſk, Why is the town of Boſton now ſhut up? I can only refer you, for an anſwer, to thoſe bodies of armed men, who now ſurround the town, and prevent all acceſs to it. The hoſtile preparations you mention, are ſuch as the conduct of the people of this province has

has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of thoſe under my command.

You aſſure me, the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms againſt the troops of their ſovereign. I wiſh the people of this province, for their own ſakes, could make the ſame declaration.

You inquire, Is there no way to prevent this unhappy diſpute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative, but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or the deſolations of war! I anſwer, I hope there is: The King and Parliament ſeem to hold out terms of reconciliation, conſiſtent with the honour and intereſt of Great Britain, and the rights and privileges of the Colonies; they have mutually declared their readineſs to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majeſty adds, it is his ardent wiſh that this diſpoſition may have a happy effect, on the temper and conduct of his ſubjects in America [89.]: I muſt add likewiſe the reſolution of Feb. 20. [122.] on the grand diſpute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themſelves, under certain conditions. Here is ſurely a foundation for an accommodation, to people who wiſh a reconciliation rather than a deſtructive war, between countries ſo nearly connected, by the ties of blood and intereſt: but I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and ſtill are, intent only on ſhedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable ſentiments of my perſonal character; and aſſure you, as it has been my conſtant wiſh and endeavour hitherto, ſo I ſhall continue to exert my utmoſt efforts, to protect all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects under my care, in their perſons and property. You aſk, Whether it will not be conſiſtent with my duty to ſuſpend the operations of war, on my part! I have commenced no operations of war but defenſive: ſuch you cannot wiſh me to ſuſpend, while I am ſurrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to proſecute an offenſive war, and are now violently depriving me, the King's troops, and many others of the King's ſubjects, under my immediate protection, of all the conveniencies and neceſſaries of life, with which the country abounds. But it muſt quiet the minds of all reaſonable people, when I aſſure you, that I have no diſpoſition to injure or moleſt quiet and peaceable ſubjects, but, on the contrary, ſhall eſteem it my greateſt happineſs to defend and protect them againſt every ſpecies of violence and oppreſſion.—— I am, Sir, &c.

THO. GAGE.

Hon. Governor Trumbull.

The unhappy affair at Concord has greatly inflamed the Americans. In New York, where there were two parties [120.], thoſe in oppoſition to government now got the aſcendant. An aſſociation was entered into on the 22d of April at Wallingford, and ſoon ſigned by about 1000 inhabitants, to conform to the directions of the continental and provincial congreſſes. On the 26th of April the committee at New York directed the ſeveral counties of the province to appoint deputies to meet at that city on the 22d of May, to form a provincial congreſs. Againſt this Ducheſs county has proteſted [228].—One letter, (and there are many like it), from Weathersfield in New England, to a gentleman in New York, dated April 23. will ſhew the ſpirit of the people, viz.

"We are all in motion here, and equipped from the town yeſterday 100 young men, who chearfully offered their ſervice, twenty days proviſion, and ſixty-four rounds per man. They are all well armed and in high ſpirits. My brother is gone with them, and others of the firſt property. Our neighbouring towns are all arming and moving. Men of the firſt character and property ſhoulder their arms, and march off for the field of action. We ſhall by night have ſeveral thouſands from this colony on their march.

The eyes of America are on New York. The miniſtry have certainly been promiſed by ſome of your leading men, that your province would deſert us; but you will be able to form a better judgement when you ſee how this intelligence is reliſhed. Take care of yourſelves: we have more than men enough to block up the enemy at Boſton; and if we are like to fall by treachery, by Heaven we will not fall unrevenged on the traitors; but if balls or ſwords will reach them, they ſhall fall with us. It is no time now to dally, or be merely neutral; he that is not for us, is againſt us, and ought to feel the firſt of our reſentment. You muſt now declare moſt explicitly, one way or the other, that we may know whe-

ther we are to go to Boſton or New York: if you deſert, our men will as chearfully attack New York as Boſton; for we can but periſh, and that we are determined upon, or be free.

Col. Murray's ſon, one of the Tories, undertook to guide the regulars in their march to Concord: and, on their retreat, was taken priſoner; but attempting to eſcape from our people, they ſhot him: A death too honourable for ſuch a villain! They have made another of them a priſoner, but I do not recollect his name; none of ours were taken. Query, Will Col. Grant [79.] believe now, that New-Englandmen dare look regulars in the face? Eighteen hundred of their beſt men retreating with loſs, before one third of their number, ſeems almoſt incredible, and I think muſt be called an omen for good. In every ſtruggle, Heaven has as yet given us ſtrength equal to the day; its hand is not ſhortened, nor its arm weakened. We are now called upon to ſhew the world, "That whom we call fathers did beget us;" and that we deſire to enjoy the bleſſings they purchaſed for us, with their lives and fortunes. — We fix on our ſtandards and drums the colony-arms, with this motto, *Qui tranſtulit ſuſtinet*, round it in letters of gold; which we conſtrue thus: "God who tranſplanted us hither, will ſupport us."

A gentleman in Boſton, in a letter to his Brother in New York, dated April 23. ſays, "The provincials have muſtered not leſs than 10,000 men, and are incamped round the town: their centinels and ours are within piſtol-ſhot of each other. Since then the town is ſhut up, not a ſoul ſuffered to go out or come in, therefore we live on ſalt proviſions. On Wedneſday laſt, about 200 merchants and traders, friends to government, ſent in their names to the General, offering to take up arms as volunteers at his ſervice; which he thankfully accepted of. Every thing here is in great confuſion. We hourly expect an attack. God only knows whoſe chance it is to fall: if mine, I am willing to die in defence of my king and country's legal rights."

At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Morris county in New Jerſey, May 1. it was reſolved, "That delegates be choſen to repreſent the county of Morris, and that the ſaid delegates be veſted with full powers of legiſlation: That they raiſe men, money, and arms, for the common defence, and point out the mode, method, and means of raiſing, appointing, and paying the ſaid men and officers, ſubject to the controul and direction of the provincial and continental congreſs."

Accordingly nine delegates were choſen, of whom five to be a quorum. Next day the delegates voted, "That 300 men, all volunteers, excluſive of commiſſioned officers, be raiſed, and divided into five companies, each to he commanded by a captain and two lieutenants; the captains of the two firſt companies to be field-officers, viz. William Winds, Eſq; colonel, and William De Hart, Eſq; major: That in caſe of any invaſion or alarm, either in this or any of the neighbouring provinces, the ſaid officers and men ſhall be called out to ſervice by the commanding officer for the time being; and the ſaid officers and men ſhall be paid at the following rates per day, viz. captains 7 s. firſt lieutenants 6 s. ſecond lieutenants 5 s. ſerjeants 3 s. 6 d. private men 3 s. per day; and to be found with proviſions, arms, and ammunition. When only under diſcipline at home, the officers and men to receive the ſame wages, and to find themſelves. Their wages to be paid every two months."

According to a letter from Boſton of May 1. the communication between the town and the country was entirely ſtopped up, and none allowed to go out or in without a paſs. On that day the General diſarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honour, that the ſoldiers ſhould not plunder nor moleſt them.

"*Halifax, Nova Scotia, May* 8. On the 22d of April we received the news here of a ſkirmiſh that had happened three days before, betwixt the King's troops and the Americans. Almoſt every day ſince has brought ſome fugitives hither from New England, to avoid the calamities of war. Two tranſports carried the few troops we had here for Boſton laſt week. There have been alſo four large tranſports loaded, and ſailed, with hay and oats for the uſe of the light-horſe expected at Boſton from Ireland; and, what is very wonderful, we are now ſhipping all ſorts of proviſions from thence for the uſe of the troops and the inhabitants of Boſton. There are two veſſels ready to ſail with a hundred fat oxen on board, beſides poultry, hogs, &c. and all ſorts of vegetables. We hear

hear there are ten or fifteen ſail of ſloops and ſchooners lading in the bay of Fundy, with live ſtock for the army and navy; and that there are two ſloops taking cattle on board at Lunenburg for the ſame purpoſe."

"*In provincial congreſs, Watertown, May* 5. 1775. Whereas his Excellency General Gage, ſince his arrival in this colony, hath conducted himſelf as an inſtrument, in the hands of an arbitrary miniſtry, to enſlave this people; and a detachment of the troops under his command has of late been by him ordered to the town of Concord to deſtroy the public ſtores, depoſited in that place for the uſe of the colony: and whereas, by this clandeſtine and perfidious meaſure, a number of reſpectable inhabitants of this colony, without any provocation by them, have been illegally, wantonly, and inhumanly ſlaughtered by his troops:

Therefore reſolved, That the ſaid General Gage hath, by theſe, and many other means, utterly diſqualified himſelf to ſerve this colony, as a Governor, and in every other capacity; and that no obedience ought, in future, to be paid by the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this colony, to his writs for calling an aſſembly, or to his proclamations, or any other of his acts or doings; but that, on the other hand, he ought to be conſidered and guarded againſt, as an unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country.

JOSEPH WARREN, Preſident p. t."

"*New York, May* 11. Many printed copies of a letter to the regular ſoldiers of Great Britain, now on ſervice in America, were, on the 4th inſtant, diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers in barracks at Boſton. The purport of this letter was to prove, That ſoldiers of Great Britain could not legally be ſent to America, without the conſent of the legiſlature of the colony whither they were ſent; that in the colonies ſoldiers were not ſubject to the military laws of England, nor could be puniſhed or held by them; but that an officer who ſhould preſume to inflict any pains or penalties on, or detain, a ſoldier, in America, on a law of England, not adopted by the legiſlature in America, would himſelf be liable to ſevere puniſhment, and might be proſecuted by any ſoldier he ſhould ſo puniſh or detain."

"*New York, May* 22. We laſt Friday received twenty-eight tuns of gunpowder, which by this time is at Bedford, on the borders of this province, in the heart of the country. Our magazine is intended to be kept at that place: 321 pieces of cannon, private property, are lodged in the hands of the committee; who have ſent upwards of 150 pieces out of town yeſterday: although it was Sunday, the carts were all employed as uſual; and about 1000 barrels of pork are ſent to Bedford in part of the magazine. Upon a calculation made here, we have upwards of 600 tuns of lead in and about this town, which will be all removed as ſoon as poſſible. The women and children are quitting the town faſt. I expect to ſee it in aſhes before long; which I hope may be the caſe of every one in the continent, rather than our liberty ſhould be wrenched from us. We are in expectation of receiving another ſupply of powder very ſoon; that which arrived laſt Friday came from a neighbouring ſtate *gratis*."

"*Marblehead, May* 25. Gen. Gage has taken every prudent precaution to preſerve his troops, and the people under his protection. He will not ſuffer any of the ſelectmen, or perſons who have abetted the meaſures of the provincials, to leave the town, keeping them as hoſtages to ſave the lives of the loyal ſubjects without the town at Marblehead. The rebels threatened to murder every one who would not take up arms againſt the King's troops; but the commander of a ſhip of war ſent word to the ſelectmen, that if they took up arms againſt the King's troops, he would lay the town in aſhes; but would protect them from violence, if they behaved peaceably and quiet. Gen. Gage has ſtopped one of the parſons from going out of Boſton, who, in their diſcourſes, have inflamed the deluded multitude to acts of rebellion. We have not now the leaſt ground to diſpute longer, as the General has aſſured us, his Majeſty and miniſters, together with the parliament of England, have left the tax to pay for our protection, together with the mode, for the Americans to do it amongſt ourſelves."

A letter from London, of June 30. ſays, "We are informed, that there are at preſent in the different provinces of America, upwards of one thouſand ſix hundred Preſbyterian parſons and teachers, who, by the doctrine they preach, inſpire the Americans to take the field; aſſuring them, if they fall, they fall in the ſervice of God."

"*Philadelphia, May* 15. We have heard from the provincial camp near Boſton. Gen. Gage is ſtill cloſely inveſted, and receives no ſupplies from the country; ſo that his army, and the poor inhabitants yet remaining, muſt be great ſufferers, if it continue long. All kinds of proviſions and milk extremely dear and ſcarce: but the provincials are well ſupplied; and it is difficult to make the country-people accept pay for what they bring. They have tents for 30,000 men; proviſions and ammunition for 20,000 for twelve months; and have been ſince April ready to take the field. Whatever the congreſs reſolve, will be faithfully executed; but I believe it will be little more than a council of war. Every man here without diſtinction is learning the uſe of arms, and even the Quakers have their companies. It is a ſtrange ſight to ſee the young-ones exerciſing, and to hear the words, "Shoulder thy firelock," &c. What diviſion remained, the meaſures of parliament, and the affair at Lexington, have wholly done away. It is to be hoped the nation will open its eyes to theſe meaſures before it is too late."

The Cerberus, with the three Generals, How, Clinton, and Burgoyne [233.], and troops on board, which ſailed from Portſmouth April 20. arrived at Boſton in May.

"*London, June* 28. The following frigates are put into commiſſion, and are ordered to ſail for North America with all poſſible expedition, viz. the Arethuſa, of 32 guns, Capt. John Moutray; the Aclæon, of 28, Capt. Chriſtopher Atkins; the Lizard, of 28, Capt. John Hamilton; the Milford, of 28, Capt. Richard Braithwaite; and the Solebay, of 28, Capt. Henry Bellew: the Beaver ſloop, of 14 guns, and the Hawke, of 10, are all ordered upon the ſame ſervice."

"*New York, May* 11. We hear from Philadelphia, that on the 5th inſtant, to the great joy of that city, Dr Benjamin Franklin arrived there, in ſix weeks, from London [117.]; and was highly pleaſed to find the Americans arming, and preparing for the worſt events, againſt which he thinks our ſpirited exertions will be the only means, under God, to ſecure us. As the miniſtry ſeem determined on our ſubmiſſion to ſlavery, they ſuppoſe the troops already ſent and ordered to Boſton will be ſufficient for reducing that place; and have therefore ordered three or four regiments to New York, where it is expected many will be glad of their arrival; and the goods with which the men of war and tranſports are in a manner loaded, will there be readily diſpoſed of by the agents under whoſe care they are ſent. The aſſembly of Pennſylvania were fortunately ſitting at the time of Dr Franklin's arrival; and as a proof of their ſenſe of his great merits, abilities, and ſervices, they immediately, by an unanimous vote of their houſe, cauſed him to be added to the number of their delegates in the continental congreſs."

The continental congreſs met at Philadelphia on the 10th of May, agreeably to the reſolution of the preceding congreſs [xxxvi. 691.]; and Dr Franklin took his ſeat. On the 15th, in a committee of the whole body, a motion was made to eſtabliſh a paper-currency, for the ſupport of a continental army, and agreed to.

"*Philadelphia, in Congreſs, Monday, May* 15. 1775. The city and county of New York, having, through delegates, applied to the Congreſs for their advice, how to conduct themſelves with regard to the troops expected there, the Congreſs took the matter into their moſt ſerious deliberation, and came to the following reſolution.

"That it be recommended for the preſent to the inhabitants of New York, that if the troops which are expected ſhould arrive, the ſaid colony act on the defenſive, ſo long as may be conſiſtent with their ſafety and ſecurity: That the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, ſo long as they behave peaceably and quietly; but that they be not ſuffered to erect fortifications, or take any ſteps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hoſtilities, or invade private property, the inhabitants ſhould defend themſelves and their property, and repel force by force: That the warlike ſtores be removed from the town: That places of retreat, in caſe of neceſſity, be provided for the women and children of New York; and a ſufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in conſtant readineſs, for protecting the inhabitants from inſult and injury." A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, *Philadelphia, May* 18.

Inclosed we send you the advice of the Congress, on the subject on which you requested it; and left the advice to remove the military stores might be construed to extend to those belonging to the crown, we think it prudent to suggest to you, that the contrary construction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not sundry circumstances, not material, or perhaps proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now.

We are, Gentlemen, your humble servants,

James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Philip Livingston, John Alsop.

"*Cambridge, May* 18. Yesterday Col. Easton arrived at the provincial congress in Watertown from Ticonderoga, and brings the glorious news of the taking that place by the American forces, without the loss of a man; of which interesting event we have collected the following particulars, viz. Last Tuesday se'ennight, about 240 men from Connecticut and this province, under Col. Allen and Col. Easton, arrived at the lake near Ticonderoga. Eighty of them crossed it, and came to the fort about the dawn of day. The centry was much surprised at seeing such a body of men, and snapped his piece at them. Our men, however, immediately rushed forward, seized and confined the centry, pushed through the covered way, and all got safe upon the parade, while the garrison were sleeping in their beds. They immediately formed a hollow square, and gave three huzza's; which brought out the garrison. An inconsiderable skirmish, with cutlasses or bayonets, ensued, in which a small number of the enemy received some wounds. The commanding officer soon came forth: Col. Easton clapped him upon the shoulder, told him he was his prisoner; and demanded, in the name of America, an instant surrender of the fort, with all its contents, to the American forces. The officer was in great confusion, and expressed himself to this effect: "Damn you, what — what — does all this mean?" Col. Easton told him, that he and his garrison were prisoners. The officer said, that he hoped he should be treated with honour. Col. Easton replied, he should be treated with much more honour than our people had met with from the British troops. The officer then said, he was all submission, and immediately ordered his soldiers to deliver up all the arms. As they gave up their arms, the prisoners were secured in the hollow square. Here there were taken between 112 and 120 iron cannon from 6 to 24 pounders, 50 swivels of different sizes, two ten-inch mortars, one howit, one cohorn, ten tuns of musket-balls, three cart-loads of flint, 30 new carriages, a considerable quantity of shells, a warehouse full of materials to carry on boat-building, 100 stand of small arms, ten casks of poor powder, two brass cannon, 30 barrels of flour, 18 barrels of pork, some beans and pease, and 42 prisoners, besides women and children."

From the New-York Gazetteer of May 18. "Capt. Edward Mott, and Capt. Noah Phelps, set out from Hartford, on Saturday April 29. in order to take possession of the fortress of Ticonderoga, and the dependencies thereunto belonging. They took with them from Connecticut sixteen men, unarmed, and marched privately through the country, till they came to Pittsfield, without discovering their design to any person, till they fell in company with Col. Ethan Allen, Col. Easton, and John Brown, Esq; who engaged to join themselves to said Mott and Phelps, and to raise men sufficient to take the place by surprise, if possible. Accordingly the men were raised, and proceeded as directed by said Mott and Phelps, Col. Ethan Allen commanding the soldiery. On Tuesday they surprised and took the fortress, making prisoners the commandant and his party. On Wednesday morning they possessed themselves of Crown-Point, taking possession of the ordnance, &c. consisting of upwards of 200 pieces of cannon, three mortars, sundry howitzers, and fifty swivels, &c. —— Ethan Allen, fearful of an attempt from Gov. Carleton to retake the place, has written to the committee of Albany for a supply of 500 men, and provisions. The committee, however, not perceiving themselves competent to determine on a matter of so much importance, requested the advice of our general committee; who referred them, and immediately dispatched an express, to the congress now sitting in Philadelphia."

"*New York, May* 22. An express arrived here this day from Ticonderoga, which

which brings an account, that Major Skene's ſnow on Lake Champlain was taken laſt Tueſday by forces from Virginia, who have joined our militia, and that of Connecticut. She is an armed veſſel, and of ſome conſequence on the Lake. The New-England people have timber ready, and are building fourteen ſail on the lakes, all to be armed veſſels. The fort at Ticonderoga is defended by about 2800 men from the different colonies, to ſecure us from the incurſions of the Roman Catholics."

"*Cambridge, May* 18. The provincial congreſs hath appointed a poſt-office in this town, and appointed Mr James Winthrop poſtmaſter."

"*Cambridge, May* 25. About half paſt eight o'clock on Wedneſday evening laſt week, a fire broke out in a barrack, on Treat's wharf, in Boſton. It was occaſioned by the ſoldiers receiving a number of cartriges, one of which took fire, and communicated it to many more; which immediately ſet fire to the room, and ſoon catched the adjoining buildings. All the ſtores on the ſouth ſide of the dock are deſtroyed, except that at the head of the wharf, occupied by Mr S. Elliott. All the ſtores from Mr Elliott's to Mr Ellis Gray's, which makes the north corner of Spear's wharf, except that occupied by the commiſſary's office, are alſo deſtroyed. The fire raged with great fury all night. The whole loſs is thought to be 40,000 l. Sterling."

On the 28th of April, nine days after the ſkirmiſh at Concord [300.], William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New Jerſey, iſſued the following proclamation.

"WHEREAS I have lately received diſpatches from one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, containing matters of great importance to the colony, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, and calculated to reſtore that harmony between Great Britain and her American colonies ſo eſſential to the intereſt and happineſs of both; and being deſirous of communicating the ſame as early as poſſible to the General Aſſembly of this colony, in order to give them an opportunity of uſing their beſt endeavours towards effecting ſo deſirable a purpoſe: I have therefore thought fit, and, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, do hereby appoint the ſaid General Aſſembly to meet at the city of Burlington, on Monday the 15th day of May next: which all his Majeſty's ſubjects concerned therein are required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

WM FRANKLIN."

The General Aſſembly of Pennſy'vania met at Philadelphia on the 1ſt of May, and the following meſſages paſſed.

The Governor to the Aſſembly.

"GENTLEMEN,

I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you a reſolution entered into by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons the 20th of February laſt [122.], relative to the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between our mother-country and her American colonies. You will perceive, by this reſolve, not only a ſtrong diſpoſition manifeſted by that auguſt body to remove the cauſes which have given riſe to the diſcontents and complaints of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to enſue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms on which they think it juſt and reaſonable a final accommodation ſhould be grounded.

Let me earneſtly intreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and conſider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmneſs, and deliberation, that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to obſerve, that the colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties has occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burdens of the mother-country, to whoſe protection and care they owe, not only their preſent opulence, but even their very exiſtence: on the contrary, every ſtate and repreſentation of their ſuppoſed grievances that I have ſeen, avows the propriety of ſuch a meaſure, and their willingneſs to comply with it.

The diſpute, then, appears to me to be brought to this point: Whether the redreſs of any grievances the colonies have reaſon to complain of ſhall precede or be poſtponed to the ſettlement of that juſt proportion which America ſhould bear towards the common ſupport and defence of the whole Britiſh empire?

You have, in the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which, I have authority to tell you, is entirely approved by his Majeſty, a ſolemn declaration, that an exemption from any duty, tax, or aſ-

ſeſſment,

ſeſſment, preſent or future, except ſuch duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, ſhall be the immediate conſequence of propoſals on the part of any of the colony-legiſlatures, accepted by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, to make proviſion, according to their reſpective circumſtances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the ſupport of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you ſo much injuſtice, Gentlemen, as to ſuppoſe you can deſire a better ſecurity for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the reſolve itſelf, and his Majeſty's approbation of it, gives you.

As you are the firſt aſſembly on the continent to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of your counſels; and you will be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means, you can be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2. 1775. JOHN PENN."

The Aſſembly to the Governor.

" May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE have taken into our ſerious conſideration your meſſage of the 2d inſtant, and the reſolution of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons therein referred to.

Having weighed and conſidered this plan with the temper, calmneſs, and deliberation, that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand, we are ſincerely ſorry that we cannot think the terms pointed out afford a juſt and reaſonable ground for a final accommodation between Great Britain and the Colonies.

Your Honour obſerves, " That the Colonies, amidſt all thoſe complaints which a jealouſy of their liberties had occaſioned, have never denied the juſtice or equity of their contributing towards the burdens of the mother-country;" but your Honour muſt know, that they have ever unanimouſly aſſerted it as their indiſputable right, that all aids from them ſhould be their own free voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of theſe deſcriptions the plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children at this time, with its attendant circumſtances, deſerves to be claſſed, we chuſe rather to ſubmit to the determination of your Honour's good ſenſe, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reaſons.

If no other objection to the plan propoſed occurred to us, we ſhould eſteem it a diſhonourable deſertion of our ſiſter-colonies, connected by an union founded on juſt motives and mutual faith, conducted by general counſels, for a ſingle colony to adopt a meaſure ſo extenſive in conſequence, without the advice and conſent of thoſe colonies engaged with us by ſolemn ties in the ſame common cauſe.

For we wiſh your Honour to be aſſured, that we can form no proſpect, appearing reaſonable to us, of any laſting advantages for Pennſylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what muſt ariſe from a communication of rights and proſperity with the other colonies; and that if ſuch a proſpect ſhould be opened to us, we have too ſincere an affection for our brethren, and too ſtrict a regard for the inviolable performance of our engagements, to receive any pleaſure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourſelves, and which, by generouſly rejecting them at preſent, may at length be ſecured to all.

Your Honour is pleaſed to obſerve, " That as we are the firſt aſſembly on the continent to whom this reſolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wiſdom of our counſels, and we ſhall be deſervedly revered to the lateſt poſterity, if, by any poſſible means, we can be inſtrumenal in reſtoring the public tranquillity, and reſcuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your Honour, from your long reſidence and converſation among us, muſt be perſuaded, that the people we repreſent are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their ſovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their ſuperior ſtate, as any in the world: and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of poſterity, as it might reflect honour upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us, upon all occaſions, to demonſtrate, by every teſtimony, our devotion to our king and parent-ſtate.

Still animated by the ſame principles, and moſt earneſtly deſirous of enjoying our former undiſturbed condition of dependence

pendence and ſubordination, productive of ſo many bleſſings to both countries, we cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction we ſhould receive, if, by any poſſible means, we could be inſtrumental in reſtoring the public tranquillity. Should ſuch an opportunity offer, we ſhall endeavour, with the utmoſt diligence and zeal, to improve it, and to convince his Majeſty and our mother-country, that we ſhall ever be ready and willing, with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport the intereſts of his Majeſty and that country, by every effort that can be reaſonably expected from the moſt loyal ſubjects, and the moſt dutiful coloniſts.

Until Divine Providence ſhall cauſe, in the courſe of his diſpenſations, ſuch a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be poſſible ſtrive, by prudence, to avoid the calamities of a civil war; a dreadful misfortune indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter ſubverſion of the liberties of America.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

May 4. 1775. J. MORTON, Speaker."

Paſſed, 'tis ſaid, *nemine contradicente.*

On the improvement of the Highlands. [255.]

9. *The Woollen a proper manufacture for Scotland, and the methods of promoting it.*

IT would ſeem that the creator of the univerſe, with a view to promote that friendly intercourſe between different nations on this globe, which tends ſo much to civilize mankind, and to improve uſeful knowledge, had denied to every nation ſome of the principal conveniencies of life that he had beſtowed upon others, which might ſerve, not only as a ſpur to the inventive faculty, but alſo as a bond of union between different communities. Thus we learn from ancient records, that Italy, which has long poſſeſſed, in the greateſt perfection, all the fruits that are known in temperate climates, was originally unacquainted with many of the moſt valuable kinds. Lucullus firſt brought cherries from Pontus, and planted them in his garden at Rome, in which country they have ever ſince flouriſhed in as great perfection as in their native climate; and in like manner had been introduced at different times, the pear from Epirus, [*Malus Epirus*, or *Pyrus*], the peach from Carthage, [*Malus Punica*], the apricot from Armenia, [*Malus Armeniaca*], the quince from Syria, [*Malus Cydonia*], as their names ſufficiently ſhow; from whence they were tranſported by the Romans into all thoſe countries that came under their dominion, and were by that means introduced into the weſtern and northern countries of Europe, where many of them flouriſh as well as if they had been natives of the country: and although the orange is now ſo plenty in Portugal, yet the tree which afforded the ſeeds from which the firſt of theſe were reared is perhaps ſtill alive in China; and were it not for the name of *China oranges*, which they ſtill retain, it is probable that in a ſhort time the natives might imagine them to be indigenous of their own country. Numberleſs other examples, were it neceſſary, might be brought, to prove, that many countries, whoſe ſoil and climate are well adapted for producing certain uſeful plants, have not had theſe originally produced in them: but it is imagined the above will be ſufficient for this purpoſe.

The ſame might be ſaid with regard to animals, which ſeem to have been accidentally placed at firſt in climates and countries not better adapted to the temperament and conſtitution, than others which were not poſſeſſed of them, as an incitement to the induſtry and application of man. We might mention with this view the European animals that have been introduced into our ſettlements in America, Aſia, and Africa, and ſome of thoſe which have been tranſported from thence, and naturalized with us in Europe: but I rather chuſe to exemplify this by the hiſtory of the moſt delicate uſeful animal that has been reared by man, the ſilk-worm, as it affords the moſt ſtriking proof of what may be atchieved by human induſtry and application. Before the time of Tiberius Cæſar it was imagined, that Perſia was the only place where this delicate inſect could be reared; and the cloth wove of its web could only be procured by princes, and the chief magiſtrates of kingdoms: but the luxury of the Roman court offering ſuch a temptation to adventurers, about the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius ſome daring genius ventured to tranſport the eggs into Greece, where they were found to thrive very well, and were from thence quickly ſpread to the neighbouring countries of Aſia Minor and Italy; from whence they were in time introduced into Spain:

and

and France, which now derives a conſiderable commerce from this article, owes it entirely to the enterpriſing ſpirit of Henry IV. who, contrary to the opinion and advice of the ſagacious Sully, perſiſted in his reſolution of having the experiment fairly tried; which ſucceeded, in all probability, beyond his moſt ſanguine expectations. Nor is it at all certain but that the next century may ſee them upon the borders of the Baltic, as the King of Pruſſia is ſaid to have lately tried the experiment with ſucceſs. But however that may be, we have from this example a moſt ſatisfactory proof, that animals, even of the moſt delicate ſort, may be ſucceſsfully reared in countries far diſtant from that in which they were originally found, and under climates conſiderably different from them.

In the time of Tiberius Cæſar, it was no doubt deemed a bold thought, and a very hazardous undertaking, to attempt to rear this animal in Greece; but the man would have been looked upon as altogether mad who had propoſed to carry them to the northern region of Gaul: and yet future experience has ſufficiently ſhowed, that, had his experiment been conducted with the neceſſary ſkill and caution, it would have happily ſucceeded. How much leſs venturous is it then in us to think, that, by proper attention and ſkill, as fine wool could be raiſed in the Highlands of Scotland as on the Aſturias of Spain, or the frozen mountains of Thibet? From the minute inveſtigation that has been made with regard to this ſubject in the preceding parts of this eſſay, it does not appear that there are any reaſons to make us dread the ſucceſs of any fair trial that might be made. But reaſoning alone is not ſufficient to give to Scotland the bleſſings that would accrue to it, were this the caſe; and, without an active exertion in thoſe who are peculiarly intereſted in the proſperity of the country, and in a ſphere of life ſufficiently elevated to give ſpirit to any great undertaking, we may ſtill, like Tantalus, languiſh under a heavy load of poverty and diſtreſs, although the remedy to all our ills be conſtantly within our view, unleſs ſome one who has power to do it will put it within our reach. As a private individual, I have endeavoured to perform my part to aſſiſt ſuch an undertaking; and although I am ſenſible that many will be diſpoſed to think, that every propoſal for making ſuch a capital improvement as this would be to the country, is chimerical, merely becauſe it is very great; yet the examples above enumerated ſufficiently prove, that this argument, unleſs when ſupported by reaſoning, is entirely unworthy of being attended to. On theſe accounts I have ventured to give my opinion freely upon this ſubject, with the reaſons on which it is founded; and leave others to judge for themſelves whether it merits any farther attention or not.

England has long enjoyed the woollen manufactory entirely unrivalled by the Scots, although our country is, almoſt in every reſpect, better adapted to it than theirs is: for as running water is indiſpenſably neceſſary for many parts of that manufacture, a country which abounds with mountains, and living rills, is, beyond all doubt, more peculiarly calculated for that, than one which is more level: and I leave any one who has ſeen the limpid rapid rivulets in Scotland, to compare them with the muddy dead waters in England, and tell on which ſide the balance falls. It is merely on account of the mountains and running waters that theſe produce, that the pariſh of Halifax in Yorkſhire has of late flouriſhed ſo much in the woollen manufacture, while, in many other places, (particularly Colcheſter in Eſſex), on account of the want of this convenience, the manufactures have declined ever ſince other European powers have come into competition with us, and reduced the prices. As many of your readers may be ignorant of the vaſt importance of this circumſtance to the woollen manufacture, I ſhall tranſcribe a paſſage or two from a ſenſible writer upon this ſubject,

"In the courſe of our road [ſays he], among the houſes, [this was on the mountains of Blackſtone edge, in the pariſh of Halifax], we found at every one of them a little rill or gutter of running water. If the houſe was above the road, it came from it, and croſſed the way to run to another; if the houſe was below us, it croſſed us from ſome other diſtant houſe above it; and at every conſiderable houſe was a manufactory, *which not being able to be carried on without running water*, theſe little ſtreams were ſo parted and guided by gutters and pipes, that not one of the houſes wanted its neceſſary appendage of a rivulet.

Again, as the dying-houſes, ſcouring-

ſhops, and places where they uſe this water, emit it tinged with the drugs of the dying-vat, and with the oil, the ſoap, the tallow, and other ingredients, uſed by the clothiers in dreſſing and ſcouring, &c. the lands through which it paſſes, which otherwiſe would be exceedingly barren, are enriched by it to a degree beyond imagination.—Then, as every clothier muſt neceſſarily keep one horſe at leaſt, to fetch home his wool and his proviſions from the market, &c.; ſo every one generally keeps a cow or two for his family. By this means the ſmall pieces of incloſed land about each houſe are occupied: and, by being thus fed, are ſtill farther improved from the dung of the cattle. As for corn, they ſcarce ſow enough to feed their cocks and hens."—*Tour through Britain, vol. 3. p. 137.*

In conſequence of theſe advantages, the inhabitants have increaſed their manufacture of late to an amazing degree, and with it the number of inhabitants have alſo increaſed.

From the ſame writer we learn, that, "in the year 1443, there were only thirty houſes in the pariſh of Halifax; but in the next century it was much increaſed; for hiſtory tells us, that Q. Elizabeth being petitioned by the inhabitants of Halifax, to grant them ſome privileges, they ſet forth, as an inſtance of their loyalty, that no leſs than 12,000 young men went out armed from this one pariſh, and, at her Majeſty's call, joined her troops to fight the Popiſh army, then in rebellion under the Earl of Weſtmoreland.

If then [continues he] they were then ſo populous, what muſt they be now (*anno* 1746 or 1748)? their trade is ſo vaſtly enlarged by the great demand of kerſeys for clothing the armies abroad. Some maintain, that it is increaſed a fourth at leaſt within theſe fifty years; and of late years it is ſtill more increaſed, by the people of a neighbouring part driving away about 4000 freſh manufacturers, who, with about 2000 others accompanying them, ſettled there." And as the manufactures in that place have increaſed nearly one half ſince that period *, we may form ſome faint idea of the populouſneſs of that pariſh at this time, which I omit to compute, as it would appear incredibly large. This ſingle pariſh, however, was ſo much increaſed in the year 1748, that it then contained twelve or thirteen chapels of eaſe, beſides about ſixteen meeting-houſes for different ſects of religion; ſo that our author might well exclaim, "As the vicarage is thus far extended, and ſo populous, what muſt the market be which ſupplies this vaſt number of inhabitants? and yet theſe are all brought from other parts of the country; for as to corn, they ſow little, and they feed very few oxen or ſheep; and as they are ſurrounded with large manufacturing towns on every ſide, all of them employed, like themſelves, in the clothing-trade, they muſt neceſſarily have their proviſions from other more diſtant parts."

The conſequence then is plain: Their corn comes up in great quantities from Lincoln and Nottinghamſhire, and the Eaſt Riding; the black cattle from thence, and from Lancaſhire; ſheep and mutton from the adjacent counties every way; butter from the Eaſt and North Ridings; and cheeſe out of Cheſhire and Warwickſhire.

Thus one trading manufacturing part of the country, in a barren ſoil, gives and receives ſupport from all the counties round it."

I hope your readers will excuſe theſe long quotations, as they clearly point out what are the principal circumſtances moſt neceſſary for contributing to the flouriſhing of the woollen manufacture: and it will readily occur, that many places in the Weſt Highlands, within reach of the ſea, poſſeſs theſe requiſite advantages in as high degree as the mountains in Yorkſhire †, and are ſubjected to fewer inconveniencies;

* Mr Arthur Young, in his Eaſtern Tour, vol. i. p. 402. has given us a table of the manufacture of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire from 1725 to 1770 inclusive, by which it appears, that in that diſtrict was manufactured in the year

	Broads	Narrows.
1748 of cloths	60765	68080
1770 - - -	93074	85376
Difference -	32309	17296

which is not much ſhort of the half of the whole manufactured in 1748: and as I ſuppoſe that Halifax increaſed in the ſame proportion as other parts of the diſtrict, I have from thence aſſumed the poſition in the text.

† It is to be obſerved, that abundance of fewel is alſo another requiſite of great importance in the woollen manufacture, in which reſpect

conveniencies; for, beſides mutton and beef, which they might have at their doors at a moderate price, they would likewiſe have the advantage of fiſh in abundance of the beſt kinds, which might be caught with the utmoſt facility at all ſeaſons of the year, were there a proper market for them *. They might likewiſe be ſupplied with proviſions of all kinds from Ireland, and the weſtern counties of England, at a moderate price, and would have a more ready vent for their manufactured goods without any land-carriage, as they could at once ſhip them, by a commodious navigation, either for the Weſt Indies or the Levant, at a much ſmaller expence than from the eaſt coaſt, and with almoſt equal facility to the Baltic; and if they had wool of a fine quality at their hand, by which they would ſave the expenſive land-carriage that the manufacturers above mentioned muſt ſubmit to, added to the high value of money, and conſequent cheapneſs of labour, in the north of Scotland, I think it is not to be doubted, but that, with theſe advantages, they would, in a ſhort time, be able to vie with any other manufacturers whatever; and in conſequence thereof be enabled to open other branches of trade, which they can hardly attempt at preſent; particularly their fiſhings, which can never be proſecuted with advantage till the natives of the country in the neighbourhood of the beſt fiſhing-ſeas are rendered comfortable in their circumſtances, and independent.

I obſerve that ſome attemps have of late been made in ſome parts of this country, to introduce the woollen manufacture, by certain gentlemen entering into particular engagements, not to wear any cloth but of the manufacture of Scotland. I moſt ſincerely wiſh, that their well-meant attempts may meet with all the ſucceſs that they hope for, although I am much afraid, that unleſs ſome other more effectual method is taken, it will produce but little effect. For unleſs the Scots manufacturer ſhall find himſelf poſſeſſed of certain advantages, either with regard to the price of his materials, the happy ſituation of the place where the manufacture is carried on, or the lowneſs of the price of labour; which ſhall be ſufficient to counterbalance the extraordinary expence that muſt attend every infant manufacture; or unleſs it be ſupported for ſome time by the munificence of ſome public-ſpirited perſons; it is not to be doubted, but that the infant manufacturer will not be able to afford his goods as good and cheap as others who may be his rivals. And if this be the caſe, as the patriotic zeal of individuals uſually abates after a ſhort time, they ſeldom chuſe to ſacrifice their own intereſt or convenience to the public good, longer than the patriotic fervor is upon them; ſo that, as far as has occurred to me, ſuch aſſociations are but little to be depended on in general, unleſs it be to introduce a manufacture that is intrinſically as good and cheap as that which it is intended to ſupply the place of. But as Scotland, in its preſent ſituation, enjoys no advantages over England, with regard to the woollen manufacture, on its preſent footing; but, on the contrary, labours under many diſadvantages; particularly with regard to the price of wool, which muſt all be brought from England at a conſiderable expence of carriage, factorage, &c.; I hardly think that there can be any proſpect of ſelling our manufactures, under theſe diſcouragements, at the ſame price with our neighbours. And if we cannot do that, it is altogether in vain ever to attempt to

reſpect the Weſt Highlands is as well accommodated as moſt countries, as they have almoſt every where abundance of peats; and, as I am credibly informed, coal likewiſe has been diſcovered, although it is not worked, on account of the badneſs of the roads, and the little demand that is for it at preſent. On the coaſt they could be ſupplied with this article, if neceſſary, at a moderate price, from Whitehaven, &c.

* Many gentlemen from the Weſt Highlands have complained to me of the indolence of their fiſhermen, who cannot, as they alledge, be prevailed with to apply with diligence to fiſhing, although there are immenſe numbers of the fineſt white fiſh on their coaſt; and have ſometimes propoſed to carry fiſhers from the eaſt coaſt to inſtruct their own, and ſet them a good example. But unleſs they firſt find a certain market for them when they are caught, every effort of this kind muſt be in vain; as the moſt induſtrious will become indolent when his labour does not meet with the proper return. It is this which they at preſent want; and to a ſimilar cauſe muſt we, in a great meaſure, aſcribe the general indolence complained of in the people in the Highlands. Remove then the cauſe, and the effect will ceaſe. We do not find that there were more hardy or active ſoldiers in the late war, than the Highland regiments.

force a woollen manufacture among us. We ought therefore to begin, by following ſuch plans as may enable the manufacturer to ſell his goods as cheap as others, and then encourage him, by helping him to conſume his manufactures.

The firſt ſtep, then, is, to procure abundance of good wool of our own, and then to manufacture that into ſuch cloth as it will admit of. Perhaps it would be moſt prudent at firſt, to attempt to make good middle-priced cloth of our own wool, for which there always muſt be a great demand; rather than at once attempt the very fineſt ſort, in manufacturing of which greater dexterity muſt be required; which would be more eaſily attained, after we were well acquainted with that of ordinary cloth. But whatever plan ſhall be followed, I think it demonſtrably certain, that till we have wool of our own produce ſufficient to ſupply our manufacturer, it will always be in vain to hope to eſtabliſh an extenſive woollen manufacture in the country. Our chief efforts, therefore, ought to be directed towards this point, if we ſeriouſly wiſh to ſee this manufacture flouriſh in Scotland.

Recipe for a nervous diſorder. Communicated by Dr James to Mr Richardſon, author of Clariſſa, &c. in the year 1760.

DR James begs his compliments to Mr Richardſon, and recommends it to him to take every day three or four half-pints of the juice of very ripe cherries; perhaps the Kentiſh are the beſt. Put a ſufficient quantity in an earthen veſſel, and bake them a little, to as, in ſome meaſure, to deſtroy the elaſtic air in them. Then let the juice be preſſed out, and drank either with or without ſugar. The juice ſhould be freſh every day; or, at leaſt, ſhould not be drank while fermenting or ſour.

If, after taking theſe ſome weeks, they ſhould begin to purge, they muſt be left off till that ceaſes.

The juice of currants ſhould be uſed in the ſame manner, when cherries are no longer to be had; and, after that, ripe elder-berries.

The ſaponaceous juices of theſe fruits are very powerful reſolvers of obſtructions in the *viſcera*, and capable of doing more ſervice in diſorders cauſed by ſuch obſtructions than any other medicine whatever. And when the obſtructing matter is reſolved, it will generally be carried off by ſtool. The affections of the nerves are the conſequences of ſuch obſtructions; for to talk of nervous diſtempers in any other ſenſe than as ſymptoms of affections of ſome or other of the principal organs, is downright nonſenſe and quackery.

NEW BOOKS. [266.]

The addreſs of the people of Great Britain to the inhabitants of America. 1 *s.* Cadell.

Publiſhed at London on, or a day or two before, the 20th of May. Written, as is ſaid, by Sir John Dalrymple [xxxv. 140.], and printed at the public expence, to be diſtributed in America; where the greateſt part (10,000 copies) of a large impreſſion has been ſent, apparently to co-operate with a late conciliatory reſolution of the Houſe of Commons. [310.]

Friends and Countrymen,

WE have ſeen the three addreſſes of your congreſs; the firſt of which is directed to us, the next to you, and the laſt to his Majeſty. And we wiſh we could add, that we had not ſeen their addreſs to the French inhabitants of Quebec; becauſe it flatters them, provided they adopt the projects of the congreſs, with the protection of a religion, which the congreſs, in their addreſs to us, ſay, is fraught with "impiety, bigotry, perſecution, murder, and rebellion," and therefore complain of parliament for protecting; and becauſe it propoſes a ſocial compact with a people whoſe genius and government the congreſs, in their addreſſes to you and us, repreſent as incompatible with freedom. But the views intended to be compaſſed by the laſt of theſe papers, we impute to thoſe who framed it, and not to you. For to men generous and open, as you are, the integrity of whoſe intentions we believe correſponds to our own, we will not permit ourſelves to impute inſidious views, or inſidious arts. We give you a generous credit, becauſe we expect it from you. [xxxvi. 691. — 702.]

In our turn, we addreſs you; not as foes, not as communities which would league yourſelves with Frenchmen againſt us, not as individuals who would conceal the hatred which you have, or ſtab under pretence of the love which you have not; but as our friends and our countrymen. God forbid theſe endearing appellations ſhould ever be exchanged for thoſe of enemy and traitor: for the flame of liberty which burns in our breaſts we revere in yours: your ſervices in the late wars, with the oblivion of which you reproach us, we remember well: your induſtry, your virtue, and your piety, we honour; becauſe we believe, that thoſe who ſtand in awe of the

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eſtimation of their own minds, and fear their God, will ſeldom go far in a wrong path.

We wiſh we could forget, as eaſily as we forgive, the two modes by which your congreſs propoſes to diſappoint the wiſhes of Britain for the good of America; the one threatens war, the other a ſuſpenſion of trade. We mean not to inſult you; we wiſh not to offend you; we know threats would be thrown out in vain to you; they exaſperate, inſtead of intimidating the free. But we owe to you, to ourſelves, to our holy religion, and to that ſyſtem of glory and liberty, involved in the united power of the Britiſh empire, and to be diſſolved alone by the diſſolution of its parts, and which we wiſh to laſt till time ſhall be no more, to give you our thoughts upon thoſe two modes of oppoſition, with freedom, and with truth. So may Heaven deal kindly with us and our poſterity in the hour of need, as we mean kindneſs, and not unkindneſs, to you and your poſterity, in what we are now to ſay to you on theſe heads.

We ſpeak firſt of the firſt of them, to wit, the project of a warlike oppoſition on your part againſt us; becauſe we will not conceal from you, it is the moſt alarming to us, becauſe it ought to be ſo to you, and yet is not. No people, ſituated as you are, can hope for ſucceſs in war, unleſs they are poſſeſſed of four things before they engage in it: fortified towns, to ſecure the perſons of their people, and intercept the incurſions and advance of their enemies; a diſciplined army, to defend their lands; a navy, to protect their ſeas and rivers; and not only a great annual revenue, but the capacity of funding it, ſo as, by borrowing preſent capitals on the credit of future intereſts, to throw the abilities of ſeveral years into one. And this laſt article is perhaps, in modern times, of more importance than all the others put together; becauſe in modern times the ſucceſs of war depends more on the longeſt purſe than on the longeſt ſword. Now, you have not a ſingle walled town, nor a ſingle diſciplined regiment, nor a ſingle ſhip of war, nor a ſingle fund on which monied men would lend you a month's expence of an armament; and your annual revenue is ſo ſmall, as hardly to deſerve the name of one. You are Engliſhmen: we appeal to that good ſenſe which diſtinguiſhes Engliſhmen. Lay cauſes and effects, circumſtances and their conſequences, together: can you hope for ſucceſs in ſuch a war?

Succeſs do we ſay! Your deſtruction is inevitable. No country and people were ever ſo peculiarly ill ſituated and circumſtanced for a war with us, as you are at this inſtant. You are to encounter, after the very career of victory, that dreadful period, which, inflaming military men with the remembrance of late glories, and confidence of future ſucceſs, raiſes the victors above themſelves, a veteran army, lately come from carrying conqueſt where-ever it carried colours, and a veteran navy, lately come from ſweeping the ſeas of all enemies, in all quarters of the globe; and to meaſure your trifling revenue, not more than ſeventy-five thouſand pounds a-year, againſt that of a nation, which has a ſinking fund of between two and three millions a-year, and which, in the laſt war, was able to expend ſeventeen millions in one year. Your towns are built all to the edge of deep water, ſo as to be within reach, not only of cannon-ſhot, but even of piſtol ſhot. Your country-houſes and eſtates lie generally on the banks of deep rivers. The moſt valuable part of your fortunes in the ſouthern provinces, is compoſed of ſlaves, ready to rebel againſt their maſters, or run away from them on the appearance of an enemy. Your coaſts, by the large inlets of bays and rivers, are eaſily commanded. To give only one example, two twenty-gun ſhips ſtationed at the Capes of Virginia, where the ſea is not more than two or three leagues over, and another in Albemarle Sound, with two or three armed ſloops to attend them, could lock up altogether the very beſt part of North Carolina, and the whole of two of your nobleſt provinces, Virginia and Maryland, that is, a coaſt of ſix hundred miles in extent *. A war with Britain muſt expoſe

* [In the Caledonian Mercury of Dec. 31. 1774, there is a plan to reduce the Americans to obedience, by Mr David Loch. "Take off (ſays he) the bounties given upon the importation of their goods [xxxvi. 710.]; let them carry none to any market but to Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-India iſlands, our own property, and to no other; and to prevent their trading with the French, Spaniſh, or any other ſettlements, let them go under convoy of our men of war, and take ſailing-orders.

Ten frigates of 32 guns, ten ſhips of 20 guns,

poſe you to calamities from which even demons would turn their eyes. The moſt ſingular ſpectacle to be found in all the records of hiſtory might, in the ſpace of one little ſummer, or half a ſummer, be exhibited in America: for in that ſhort ſpace of time, in a country above two thouſand miles in extent, enriched with the beauties of art and of nature, and inhabited by a virtuous, poliſhed, and free people, every town, without the exception of one, might be reduced to aſhes, by our ſhips of war; all your country houſes and eſtates ravaged, not by the ſlow advances of armies, but by the rapid courſes of the barges of thoſe ſhips; or thoſe towns and eſtates, if not deſtroyed, laid at leaſt under the moſt grievous contributions; your ſlaves loſt, or become your maſters; yourſelves fled for protection from them to the woods, or to hide you from your own ſhame; your trade annihilated; and your veſſels and ſeamen captives in the ports of that enemy whoſe rage you had provoked. Your demagogues, now ſo bold when there is no danger, would then be the firſt to flee from its approach; for the valiant are modeſt, but the reſtleſs and noiſy are always timid. — Your ſpirit alone would be left to you: that ſpirit which, judging of you by ourſelves, we know we cannot conquer but by friendſhip.

Do you truſt to foreign aids in ſuch a conflict? We doubt not you would get them. Your and our felicity is the envy of all nations. Slaves always hate the free. Many nations will rejoice to diſturb that felicity. Sad aids! where every victory of your allies would remind you over whom it was gained, and remove ſtill further and further from your eyes, that ſweet equality, that high ſtation of Engliſh liberty, which you and we alone, of all humankind, once poſſeſſed. Will theſe auxiliaries conquer for you, and not for themſelves? Will the inquiſition of Spain make a Proteſtant cauſe independent? Will the deſpotiſm of France eſtabliſh a new empire of liberty, after having been ſtopped in her career to univerſal monarchy, by an old one? Your poſterity will bleſs the memory of thoſe anceſtors who fled from native tyrants, but curſe the memory of thoſe who ſubjected them to foreign ones.

In the proſpect of ſuch a ſtruggle, do you feel nothing for our diſtreſs, in being obliged to puniſh thoſe whom we pity; to cruſh that ſpirit in which, amidſt all its errors, we recogniſe our own; and to counteract the ways of Providence, in rearing future empires of freemen, in future ages, pleaſing to itſelf? Unhappy we! ungenerous you! you abuſe that tenderneſs which you know we cannot throw off for you. We dwell on the repetition of the ſentiment, that we feel for you, as nurſeries of freemen, in which God and nature are intereſted, and for which to God and nature we are reſponſible. We will not attempt to harden ourſelves againſt a remorſe which we know would follow our ſucceſſes againſt you. You need not, till a cruel extremity comes upon us, fear the ſword of your parent-country uplifted againſt you. Perhaps even then it would drop from our hands, bedewed with our tears, not with your blood. The mean amongſt you know this our weakneſs, and inſult it; but from the generous we will expect a more generous return.

With reſpect to the commercial project of oppoſition, which conſiſts in the reſolution not to export or import, propoſed by your congreſs; and perhaps, though not yet ſpoke out by the members of it, in reſolutions not to pay the millions due by America to the Britiſh merchants, which would be the conſequence of the other, if the other could take effect; you may think, that by theſe means you may force the mercantile intereſt to deſert the cauſe of their country, — ſtrip us of our trade and manufactures, — reduce our Weſt-India iſlands

guns, and twenty ſloops of 14 guns, each, will do the buſineſs, and employ our ſeamen and ſoldiers. Let them be manned, two thirds ſailors, and one third, to make up the full complement, ſoldiers. —— Let them be ſtationed thus.

2 ſloops at Savannah, in Georgia.
2 ſhips and 2 ſloops at Charleſtown, South Carolina.
2 ſloops at Wilmington, Cape Fear, North Carolina.
1 ſhip and 1 ſloop at Smart ſound, Albemarle.
2 frigates and 2 ſloops at Cape Henry and Cape Charles, Chowick's bay, Virginia.
1 frigate and 2 ſloops at Maryland.
2 frigates and 2 ſloops at Philadelphia, &c. Pennſylvania.
2 frigates, 2 ſhips, and 3 ſloops, at Long-iſland and Newport.
3 frigates, 5 ſhips, and 4 ſloops, at Boſton, Salem, &c. in the Maſſachuſet's-bay.]

ſlands to miſery, from the want of proviſions, and of a market for the produce of their eſtates, — and by the ſtoppage of the uſual public taxes to pay the intereſt of the public debts, bring a public bankruptcy upon Britain [116.].

Be not deceived in the firſt of theſe proſpects. Amidſt the diſgrace of civil diſſenſion, preſerve ſtill national honour; otherwiſe vengeance, private as well as public, will overtake you. The merchant whom you defraud of one part of his fortune, will not complain of being obliged to lay out another part to recover it; and too ſurely in the end you will repay his loſſes with uſury. Inſtead of making him deſert the cauſe of his country, the violation of faith will only attach him the more firmly to it. Reſt not your opinions on the frivoloufneſs of public petitions or addreſſes preſented by bodies of merchants. Richard Cromwell was preſſed, in ſixteen hundred addreſſes, to take that government upon him, which, a few months after, his addreſſers took from him. Innumerable addreſſes were preſented to James II. in favour of that diſpenſing power, which the men who preſented them ſoon after converted into a reaſon for dethroning him. If you wiſh to know the ſentiments of one of thoſe mercantile petitioners, go to his counting-houſe, or dining-table: he will tell you, he ſigned a petition for you, becauſe his neighbour did it, or to hurt a miniſter, or to appear of importance in his buſineſs, or to keep rioters in America from plundering his effects, or to prevent other people from becoming more popular in buſineſs there than himſelf. But aſk him if he is ſincere, he will laugh at your credulity: and he will have reaſon; for do you think he is to prefer you to himſelf, or bear favour to thoſe who would turn the ſtreams of trade from his door, and diſperſe them among all neighbouring nations?

But your deception will be ſtill more fatal in the ſecond of the proſpects which the reſolutions propoſed by your congreſs may open to you, namely, the downfal of the trade and manufactures of England. There are two eſſential differences between your ſituation and ours in the quarrel of children, which your congreſs would draw both of us into. The firſt eſſential difference is, that you have no market, or hardly any market, for your commodities, except Britain, or her dominions; but the world is our market. Whilſt our merchants have large ſtocks, and larger credit, our people much induſtry, and more ingenuity, and while mankind have wants, natural or artificial, to be ſupplied, our merchants will not want commiſſions, our ſhips cargoes, or our manufacturers employment. The channels of trade will be changed; but they will not be dried up. The other eſſential difference is, that every ſtoppage of your trade will be a loſs to you; but in many articles, and thoſe the moſt material, the loſs will fall, not upon us, but upon others. For example, if you ſalt not your uſual quanity of fiſh and other proviſions, becauſe you will not ſend them to our Weſt Indies, or to England, you will not indeed have occaſion for the quantity of ſalt which has been uſually imported into America; but the loſs will fall on other countries; for we ſend you no ſalt. If your ſouthern provinces will not take oſnaburgs from Britain for the cloathing of their ſlaves; nine tenths of the loſs will fall, not on us, but on Germany; for we are accuſtomed to ſend you only a trifling quantity of our own making. We repeat it again, we wiſh not to offend, we mean not to threaten; but ſince we have mentioned theſe two articles, we muſt let you know, that an act of parliament which ſhould prohibit the importation of them, and of one other article, to wit, molaſſes, into America, would deſolate your provinces, without the aid of armies or navies: — if you receive no oſnaburgs, the moſt valuable part of the ſtock on your eſtates in the ſouthern provinces, your ſlaves, muſt waſte away by diſeaſes; — if you receive no ſalt, the moſt valuable part of your wealth in the northern, and even in ſome of your ſouthern provinces, your herds and fiſh, will be of little more uſe than to cover your dunghills. Your poor would ſuffer from the want of ſalt proviſions, on which they chiefly live; and we doubt, accuſtomed to the uſe of ſalt, as Europeans are, whether either rich or poor could live without ſalt, more than without water. — If you receive not molaſſes, the circulation of the greateſt branch of your internal commerce and manufacture muſt ſtop, from the north to the ſouth, and from the ſouth to the north; and yet the loſs of the molaſſes-trade to you would be no loſs to our Weſt-India iſlands; becauſe it is well known to yourſelves, that nine tenths of

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the molaſſes which you conſume, are French, and not Engliſh.

When the effects of the powers which we have to become your executioners would be ſo fatal unto you, do you imagine that we can belive that you will execute yourſelves? Communities, as well as individuals, have indeed ſometimes their periods of frenzy. During ſuch periods you may, by the ſtoppage of trade, do much miſchief to us, and we to you. But the miſchief which you can do to us is finite, that which we can do to you is infinite.

The third conſequence of the reſolutions propoſed by your congreſs, namely, the miſeries to be inflicted by means of them upon our Weſt-India iſlands, would recoil with double force upon yourſelves. Your congreſs have got you enemies enough, do not ſtrive to multiply them. You depend more on thoſe iſlands, than they do upon you. Without them you would be without even a market for the moſt lucrative part of the produce of your eſtates, your proviſions and lumber. Men do not break glaſs windows with guineas. The vaſt balance on your trade to thoſe iſlands ſhows what you would ſuffer in the loſs of it.

If you hope, upon the breach of trade with us and our dominions, to get ſalt, oſnaburghs, and molaſſes, from other countries, or their plantations, your hopes will be in vain. Do you think that our planters or we would ſit quietly down, and ſee the ſyſtem of the navigation-laws violated, to injure them and defraud us? We have hitherto connived at the pilfering ſmuggling of thieves, but we ſhould then chaſtiſe the ſmuggling of robbers like the other actions of robbers. We have had indulgences for you in the hours of friendſhip; do you think we ſhould continue them in thoſe of defiance?

If the laſt and greateſt of all the four calamities which your congreſs foreſees in imagination, namely, a national bankruptcy, ſhould fall upon us, where would be your gain? Have you or your relations no fortunes in our funds to ſuffer by their ruin? If our revenues and credit ſhould fall to the ground, who would defend you, as we did in the former wars, againſt France and Spain? Who defend you, againſt the deluges perhaps of more northern nations, who might pour upon the diſtant provinces of England, when ſhe was unable to defend them, as their anceſtors did upon thoſe of Imperial Rome? The languiſhing provinces of Rome looked up in vain for help to a languiſhing head; that head could give them none: for weakened by the diſobedience and diſaffection of the provinces, ſhe ſtood in need of protection for herſelf.

Inſtead then of liſtening to projects of war, or of ſuſpenſion of commerce, aſſert your own reaſon in your own cauſe, and truſt it not to the paſſions of others. We do not wonder, that with the vaſt Atlantic ocean between you and us, to prevent a mutual communication of ſentiments, mutual miſapprehenſions of the ſentiments of each other ſhould have ariſen. When great intereſts are at ſtake, and thoſe who are engaged in them are free, and therefore high-minded, jealouſies, points of pride, miſunderſtandings, are inevitable for a time. But when each party is in the right in ſome things, and neither in the wrong in all, theſe, and the effects of them, laſt only for a time; the cloud paſſes away, and the ſun ſhines forth again.

Let us examine the ſubjects of difference between us.

You complain of us, becauſe in a declaratory ſtatute parliament aſſerted a right to bind you by its regulations *in all caſes whatever* [xxviii. 119.]; and we complain of you, becauſe you aſſert that parliament has no right to bind you *in any caſe whatever*. But it was you who firſt ſet up the laſt of theſe pretenſions, and you forced parliament, in order to provide againſt encroachments, until limits ſhould be conſtitutionally ſettled, to meet it with the firſt. But claims ſo widely worded are words, and no more. In the votes of your aſſemblies, and the declaratory words of our ſtatute, they ſtand only as records that there have been unhappy differences between England and her colonies: for ſurely you mean not by your aſſertion to preclude parliament from the power of diſabling you to ruin England, nor we in ours to give it a power of ruining America. There was a time when our anceſtors ſeemed to differ as much about the terms *reſiſtance* and *non-reſiſtance* relatively to the rights of the ſubject, as their poſterity do now upon the terms *ſupremacy* and *independence* relatively to the rights of Great Britain and America. Yet they in reality could only differ about the degree of provocation which juſtified re-

ſiſtance,

ſiſtance, and we in reality can only differ about the extent to which the exerciſe of the claims of the two countries may be carried. The Revolution, with the explanations it led to, diſcovered to them, that *they* agreed upon the degree of the one; and the preſent emergency, with the explanations to which it ſhould lead, may perhaps diſcover to us, that *we* agree upon the other.

If, indeed, under the objection to the ſupremacy of Britain, you mean to deny to the executive part of our conſtitution, to the King, the power of appointing thoſe officers of revenue, law, and government, whom he has been accuſtomed to appoint, of putting a negative upon the bills of your aſſemblies, of ſending forces for the protection of his ſubjects and dominions, with the other uſual powers of the crown; if you mean to deny to the judicial part of our conſtitution, the right of a ſupreme court of judicature in England, to receive appeals from your courts of juſtice; if you mean to deny to the legiſlative part of our conſtitution, to the parliament, the power to regulate your commerce for the mutual benefit of both countries; we ſhall indeed ſtake the fate of the Britiſh empire on the conteſt; not for our own intereſts alone, but for yours, and thoſe of humankind. For if you are permitted to throw off theſe badges of ſupremacy, as madmen may call them, you are that inſtant independent ſtates: you will form yourſelves into independent principalities, republics, and we fear anarchies. A new political ſyſtem will ariſe, not in Europe alone, but in the world. Foreign nations will intrigue in your aſſemblies: you will engage in wars with them, with us, and with your ſiſter-provinces. This is not all. In governments formed ſuddenly, and which therefore muſt be imperfect, you will fall into diſſenſions among yourſelves; ſo that all the miſeries of foreign, of civil, and of domeſtic war, will be accumulated on your heads. We wiſh that your congreſs, which is ſo learned in the principles of the great Monteſquieu, were equally learned in the condition of the Greek ſtates, during the Peloponneſian war; a condition exactly ſimilar to what yours would be, as deſcribed by the great Thucydides. The individuals of it would there learn, that thoſe demagogues who, from reſtleſſneſs of temper, or ambition of making themſelves conſpicuous above others, plunged their countries into diſorders and calamities, were often the firſt to fall by the hands of their countrymen.

But if you mean, under the objection to the ſupremacy of Great Britain, to deny her the exerciſe of the power of impoſing taxes upon you without the conſent of your aſſemblies, the exemption you contend for deſerves a very different attention.—— If you claim it as a matter of right derived from authority, we muſt refuſe you; becauſe no charter, except one of one province, gives it to you, and long practice and many ſtatutes have taken it from you; and becauſe the poſition, That there can be no taxation where there is no repreſentation, is a jingle of words, in which, in point of reaſoning, the concluſion does not follow from the premiſſes, and which is diſproved, in point of fact, by many inſtances of men who have been taxed, though not repreſented, in this kingdom [xxxvi. 632.]. —— If you aſſert it under the claim of equitable conſideration, we muſt alſo refuſe you; becauſe you are bound to ſupport that ſtate which protects you; becauſe other nations extend their revenues as they extend their dominions; becauſe the taxes impoſed upon you were to have been applied within your own provinces, and for your own ſafeties, and not for ours; and becauſe your abilities even to ſhare our burthens are unqueſtionable, ſeeing, that, when eight millions of us pay ten millions of taxes, which amounts to twenty-five ſhillings on each perſon, three millions of you pay only 75,000 pounds, or ſixpence on each perſon [78.]; and this in a country where a labouring man gets three times the wages that he does in England, and yet may live on half the expence. When you tell us you are unable to pay taxes, pardon us for once in this Addreſs, if we tell you that we do not believe you.—— But if you appeal to the rights of human nature, and the great intereſts of ſociety, we bow to thoſe your ſacred protectors. We can find no line between the uſe and abuſe of taxing you without the conſent of your own aſſemblies. We revere the prince on the throne, and know our liberties to be ſafe in his hands; but we cannot be certain of a ſucceſſion of royal virtue in all ages to come; and we can anticipate occaſions when a prince may, even by means of parliament, venture to do things which he would not have ventured upon by himſelf; as Tiberius by his ſenates did what Nero dared not to do.

do by his guards. In ſuch a caſe, tho' charters, practice, ſtatutes, and even equitable conſideration, warrant us to retain the exerciſe of the power of taxation over you, we decline to throw it from us, as unworthy of you to be ſubject to, and of us to poſſeſs. We will not degrade you, becauſe in your exaltation our own is involved. We deſire only to have a parliamentary ſecurity that you will yourſelves make proviſion for your own ſafety and defence. If this has not been done ſooner, the fault was your own. You connected your claim of not being taxed with ſo many other claims, that it became impoſſible for us to make the conceſſion which we willed, from the danger of its being made a precedent for extorting other conceſſions, to which we could not yield without doing a miſchief, even to thoſe who claimed them.

It has been the fortune, perhaps the peculiar one, of Britain, that from apparent miſchiefs real good has ariſen; and convulſions, terrifying at firſt, have only paved the way for preventing their return. From the late differences, it is the fault of us both if we do not derive future agreement. That agreement is beſt to be inſured by ſome great act of ſtate, which, on the principles of mutual dependence, ſhall form a ſyſtem of common intereſt and happineſs, and remove, as far as human wiſdom can look forward, the probability of future differences. Whether your aſſemblies ſhall, in a conſtitutional way, make the firſt advance to parliament to effectuate that meaſure, or parliament ſhall make the firſt advance to you, by ſending a parliamentary commiſſion to America, is immaterial: the firſt honour will belong to the party which ſhall firſt ſcorn puncto to be ſo trifling a cavil.

When the other, &c. [*To be continued.*]

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The general election. A ſeries of letters, chiefly between two female friends. 2 vols. 5s. ſewed. *Walter.* —— Though the writers of theſe letters deal chiefly in politics, it muſt be confeſſed, that the diſcuſſion of ſuch ſubjects is to be preferred to that of the tender ones ſo plentifully diſperſed throughout moſt of the modern novels. C.

The adventures of a Cock-ſcrew: in which the vices, follies, and manners, of the preſent age, are exhibited, and ſatirically delineated. 3s. *Fell.* —— This cork ſcrew is made of bad metal, ill-tempered, and of coarſe manufacture. M.

Miſcellanies.

Additions to Lord Lyttelton's works: being two eſſays from Common Senſe, and two poems. 1s. *Dodſley* —— The two eſſays are, The praiſe of Glover's Leonidas, and, The miſchiefs of a ſtanding army. The poems are, the Prologue to Thomſon's Coriolanus, and the Epilogue to Lillo's Elmeric. M.

Plays and Poetry.

Charlotte; or, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy three. A play. 1s. 6d. *Baker and Galabin.* —— In this piece there are many touches worthy our moſt eminent dramatiſts; but the play, taken all together, is very imperfect; which is not in the leaſt ſurprizing, even ſuppoſing it the work of a ſuperior genius, when we are told by the fair author, that "the piece is juſt as it was firſt written; and as I aimed only at copying nature, I think it the moſt probable the firſt thoughts that occurred were the moſt natural." A painter might with equal reaſon prefer a rough draught of a portrait or landſcape, as a more faithful repreſentation of Nature, to a finiſhed picture of Vandyke, or Claude Lorrain. M.

The ſnuff-box; or, A trip to Bath. A comedy of two acts. As it was performed at the Theatre royal in the Haymarket. By William Hoard. 1s. *Bell* —— Though the incidents be not ſufficient, ſome of the characters are marked with a degree of exaggeration which affords entertainment; and the dialogue is maintained in a ſtrain rather ſuperior to the common run of ſuch productions. C.

The Cyprian Fete; or, Moral reflections in a country church yard. 1s. 6d. *Scatcherd* —— Diſcovers the efforts of a genius endowed with more capacity of affecting the heart than the mechanical fancy. C.

The Poetical looking glaſs: humbly dedicated to the ladies. 1s. —— A mirror in which the author may behold his want of poetical talents. C.

The

The plaints of Runny-Mead. A poem. 1s. *Bell.* —— The fentiments are fometimes not unpoetical, but the merit of the piece conſiſts chiefly in the profeſſed attachment to freedom. C

Love-Elegies. Written in the year 1770. 1s. 6d. *Becket.* —— The ſentiments tender and natural, and the verſification harmonious. C

Regatta; a poem. 1s. *Kearſly* —— Not void of fancy, nor the verſification unharmonious. C

An heroic epiſtle from Omiah, to the Queen of Otaheite; being his remarks on the Engliſh nation. With notes by the editor. 2s. *Evans*, Strand —— Well may poor Pegaſus rue the day that Otaheite was diſcovered by our voyagers: for, ever ſince, he has been kept almoſt conſtantly trudging between that iſland and this capital. Thrice has he traverſed the immenſe intervening ocean to gratify the love of Oberea, and he is now ſent upon a fourth excurſion for the ſake of the ſame celebrated perſonage. We are glad, however, to find, that the ſubject of his diſpatches is at length changed, and that we can at preſent peruſe them without incurring the danger of being *tattowed*, which we were moſt unmercifully in the preceding correſpondence of the Otaheitean queen. C.

EDINBURGH.

An inquiry into the genealogy and preſent ſtate of ancient Scottiſh ſurnames: with the origin and deſcent of the Highland Clans, and family of Buchanan. By William Buchanan of Auchmar. 5s. *Auld.*

An account of the chapel of Roſlin. 6d. *Auld.*

Moral inſtructions of a father to a ſon, ready to undertake a long voyage; or, An eaſy manner of forming a young man to all kinds of virtue. Tranſlated from the French of Silveſter du Four. To which is added, a collection of moral inſtructions in proſe and verſe. 1s. *Gray*, and *Elliot.*

Lord Cheſterfield's Advice to his Son, on men and manners; or, A new ſyſtem of Education. In which the principles of Politeneſs, the art of acquiring a Knowledge of the World, with every inſtruction neceſſary to form a Man of Honour, Virtue, Taſte, and Faſhion, are laid down in a plain, eaſy, familiar manner, adapted to every ſtation and capacity: the whole arranged on a plan entirely new. 1s. *Gordon.*

The ſtudy of the ſcriptures recommended. A ſermon, from Acts xvii. 11. preached before the ſociety in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, June 9. 1775. By Andrew Hunter, Miniſter in Dumfries. To which is annexed, A ſtate of the Society's ſchools, May 1. 1775. 2s.

The ALBION PRINCESS.

Much injur'd Queen! for thee, in Albion's dale,
The Muſe ſhall mourn, culling each fragrant flow'r
To ſtrew thy path: but what avail
Her fond tears to charm thy bitter ſhow'r?

Ode to Sir Robert Keith, by the Rev. Mr Colvill.

ROund on Cimbria's throne repoſing
Rob'd in garb of regal ſtate,
Troubled thoughts in vain compoſing,
The uſurper *Julian* ſat;
Pow'r and grandeur her pavilion,
Rear'd high o'er the Baltic wave,
At her footſtool Fortune's minion,
Flatt'ry, kneel'd, a fawning ſlave.

Yet the Syrens ſoothing blandiſh,
Fail'd to calm her throbbing breaſt,
Yet tranſfix'd with ſecret anguiſh,
Guilt in vain eſſay'd to reſt:
Round her purple couch entwining,
Rous'd Remorſe her gorgon train;
Fear, with Jealouſy combining,
Wreath'd her glitt'ring crown with pain.

'Twas the midnight dreary ſeaſon,
When her death like watch appears,
To the thorny couch of treaſon,
Conſcience told her dismal fears:
"Oh! the keen tormenting anguiſh
That has robb'd my ſoul of reſt;
Doom'd in pride of life to languiſh,
With corroding cares oppreſt:

Nor the pageant pomp of grandeur,
Can the ſick'ning fancy pleaſe;
What is greatneſs, what is ſplendor,
When the mind is not at eaſe:
Nor gay Pleaſure's courted potion
Can my inward fears controul;
All the waters of the ocean
Cannot waſh the guilty foul."

Julian ſpoke, when ſtarting horror
Seem'd the knell of death to hear,
O'er the wave lamenting louder
Female voices rend the air;
Fades the taper's lurid luſtre,
Ghaſtly pale the tyrant look,
As dread ſcene in radiant muſter,
From the ſky the viſion broke.

All in dazzling glory ſplendent,
New releas'd from mortal frame,
With bright troop of ſaints attendant,
ALBION'S INJUR'D PRINCESS came;
O'er her ſtarry front ſuſpending
Angels held a heavenly crown,
Whence ſo late the traitor rending,
Daſh'd the wreathes of prime renown.

For the faded form of ſorrows,
Dying of a broken heart,
Wo th celeſtial beauty borrows,
Grace and joy that never part.

Round

Round the PRINCESS angels hover,
Robes of radiance sweep the ground,
KINDRED HEROES dread discover,
Their imperial foreheads crown'd.

Hark! the voice of injur'd greatness,
Like the midnight-thunders drear,
All dismay's the sceptre'd traitors,
Conscious guilt appall'd with fear.
"Think, *Thou*, whose usurping grandeur,
Fills the *Cimbrian* throne of state,
Think on thy detested splendour,
Purchas'd by my wretched fate.

Faith, nor league, nor fair dominion,
Could that fatal night restrain,
When with murder and rebellion,
You profan'd my blameless reign.
Now beyond thy shafts of malice,
Rising to the starry sphere,
Julian, in thy guilty palace,
Thy sad doom with terror hear.

Peace and Hope, sweet twins of Virtue,
Shall be strangers to thy breast;
Fear, Despair, and Horror's wild crew,
Still shall rob thy couch of rest.
Round thy sceptre, gain'd by treason,
Guile and factious strife shall twine,
Base dishonour, with foul blazon,
Crown that guilty head of thine.

Through the world the hiss of scorning,
Still shall hail insidious pride,
Public loss thy reign deforming,
Public shame thy annals hide.
Go, false Queen! your triumphs muster,
Ere the fleeting fortune fail,
Spread your plumes in gorgeous lustre,
Soon the ev'ning shades prevail.

In your gilded galley gliding,
Urge thro' life your prosp'rous way,
See, the deathful tempest hiding,
Grimly waits his evening-prey:
Go, like *Abra*'s varnish'd *princess*,
Seize the *children*'s regal right:
Urge the *brave* by false pretences,
Call the triple shades of night.

Spoil thy vineyard, while the keepers
Tread their harmless dance and song,
Press the vintage, busy reapers,
Wicked Fortune crowns the strong.
Hold that dagger! angels flying,
From Sweet MERCY's seat on high,
Spare a mother's second dying,
In fierce arms of agony.

Full my cup of deep affliction
From the dreadful dregs relieve,
Let my ORPHANS claim protection,
Let me rest beyond the grave,
By the streams of life reclining,
Whilst I soothe a PARENT's care,
Thou, on Cimbria's throne repining,
Drink thy cup of fell despair.

Nor on bed of terrors lying,
Say thy mis'ry is too great,
Nor in harden'd guilt expiring,
Brave the thunderbolts of Fate.
If one gleam of hope ascending,
Cheers the darkness of thy breast,
When the dream of state is ending,
Think on HER you once oppress.

Think on all my sad undoing,
Torn in youth from high estate,
From my zenith plung'd in ruin,
To my grave pursu'd with hate;
Think on all my tuneful story,
Murder'd by thy stern decree;
Think on BRUNSWICK's martial glory,
Think on ENGLAND sham'd in me."

Banks of Forth, May 23. C——

ODE for his Majesty's birth-day, June 1775.

By William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat.

YE Powers who rule o'er states and kings,
Who shield with sublunary wings
Man's erring race from woe!
To Britain's sons in every clime
Your blessings waft, whate'er their crime,
On all the winds that blow.

Beyond the vast Atlantic tide
Extend your healing influence wide
Where millions claim your care;
Inspire each just, each filial thought,
And let the nations round be taught
The British oak is there.

Though vaguely wild its branches spread,
And rear almost an alien head,
Wide waving o'er the plain,
Let still, unspoil'd by foreign earth,
And conscious of its nobler birth,
Th'untainted trunk remain.

Where mutual interest binds the band,
Where due subjection, mild command,
Ensure perpetual ease,
Shall jarring tumults madly rave,
And hostile banners proudly wave
O'er once united seas?

No: midst the blaze of wrath divine,
Heaven's loveliest attribute shall shine,
And Mercy gild the ray;
Shall still avert impending Fate,
And Concord its best æra date
From this auspicious day.

Written June 4. 1775.

PROPITIOUS us'd to rise the morn
On which Britannia's prince was born;
Chearful the light-wing'd moments flew,
Sacred to all that's great, and good, and true.

But ah! how chang'd the festal scene!
The nymphs no longer trip the green;
The swains no more the roundelay prepare,
But weep in silence o'er *Matilda*'s bier.

Nor

Nor is this all; — on diſtant ſhores
War all her direſt horrors pours:
Our friends, our brothers, ſtrew the ſtrand,
Slain by the friendly, the fraternal hand.

Father of mercies! hear our pray'r,
And teach, oh! teach the heart to ſpare:
So, when again we view this feſtal morn,
We'll bleſs thy bounty that a GEORGE was born. M.

To Miſs A——Y F————s.

Directions how to draw a Portrait.

YOU aſk me, artiſt, how you ſhou'd
Expreſs her form, who's fair and good?
Then fill a ſteadſaſt, and obſerve,
Nor from my faithful dictates ſwerve.
Take not high Juno for your aim,
For Juno was a ſcolding dame;
Nor Venus, with bewitching air,
For ſhe was faiſer far than fair;
Nor yet proud Athens' learned queen,
With haughty look, and awful mien;
Minerva's wiſdom's too ſevere;
And love has wings to fly from care.
Nor, artiſt, would I have you try
On modern Rome to fix your eye.
Madonna's are inſipid charms,
To lull the infant in her arms;
But no emotion can inſpire,
Of admiration or deſire.
The weeping form of Magdalen
Betrays a fount at war within;
Sweet Cecily's eternal ſong,
May well to paradiſe belong;
And heav'n has charms. But ſhe you paint
Muſt long poſtpone the name of ſaint.
The tender mother, faithful wife,
Are better epithets for life;
Alas! each require a courſe of duty,
Sufficient for an earthly beauty.
But paint her, artiſt, good as fair,
With aſpect mild, and ſimple air;
Which more true dignity implies,
Than looks that ſeem for ever wiſe.
Draw her attiring to the ſight;
Tho' not in mimic graces bright,
Yet ſuch as may agree with merit,
Emblems at once of ſenſe and ſpirit.
Our annals in your fancy roll,
To catch the image of her ſoul.
Give her the fire of Bruce's race,
Attemper'd with the Stuart grace.
Give, if you can, the Marlbro' eye,
Certain each object to deſcry;
Yet ever ſteady and ſerene,
To ſpeak the mind that rules within.
Expreſs her look divinely good,
With every virtue underſtood,
To ſoothe the wretch, upraiſe the low,
And melt at ſight of human woe!
The open brow, the lib'ral hand,
That all the Charities command:
Portray the ſoul of Montagu,
Then call the beauteous form—B—c—c—H.

DAPHNIS: A Paſtoral. [xxxvi. 559.]

BY *Branno's* * ſtreams two lovely ſhepherds lay,
One chearful morn of ſweetly-blooming May;
And while they ſung beneath the raſtling ſhade,
Where through the claſping elms the breezes play'd,
The Muſe, ſoft liſt'ning, trode the neighb'ring dale,
And heard, well pleas'd, the ſadly-pleaſing tale.

DAMON.

See! how the lambkins ſnuk on yonder hills,
Where o'er the cliffs deſcend the trickling rills.
Look eaſtward — how the rivers join their ſtreams,
And tremble, glitt'ring, in the ſunny beams!
How ſoft the muſic of the feather'd throng!
How ſweet the linnet trills her matin ſong!
The cooing turtle from yon hanging grove,
In languid dittay ſeeks her abſent love.
Hark how the mavis and the blackbird ſing!
The ſprightly cuckow welcomes in the ſpring.
Look how the daiſies deck th' enamell'd ground!
The whit'ning hawthorn flings its ſweets around—
The balmy woodbine, how it twiſts theſe trees,
That gently murmur to the weſtern breeze!
The morn aſcends, in richeſt liv'ry clad;
All nature ſmiles! — and why is *Mopſus* ſad!

MOPSUS.

Could Nature's beauties make me ceaſe to grieve,
A morn like this might half my pains relieve.
Did *Damon* know the croſſes I endure,
Alas! he ne'er would ſeek to work my cure.
Ah! woeful I, to think, when, like to thee,
Each blooming ſcene could pleaſance give to me!
Theſe eyes, eſtrang'd to tears, could then ſurvey
The gayly-riſing morn, themſelves as gay!
How thriv'd my kids! how thriv'd my tender lambs!
What milky ſtores flow'd from their fertile dams!
Heedleſs of care, myſelf could ſee them feed,
While echo anſwer'd to my ſlender reed.
No wight more winſome pac'd the dewy green,
Nor blyther ſhepherd on the hills was ſeen! —
But what a change one circling year can ſhow,
Th' immortal gods above can only know. —
Ah! luckleſs, now in pinching want I pine,
And all my future days to woe reſign:
No gleam of hope my clouded life to chear!
And all my comfort now the piteous tear! —
Let me the ſhepherds flee, and all alone
To haggy rocks and caverns make my moan.
And ye, my flocks, my once thrice happy care,
Ah me! how ragg'd now ye grow, and bare!

* *The river Bran, on the banks of which lies the ſcene of this paſtoral, falls into the Tay at Dunkeld.*

Your keeper now no more the crook ſhall wield;
His fields no more ſhall plenteous harveſts yield. —
DAPHNIS is dead, for whom I wiſh'd to live!
DAPHNIS is dead! — and why ſhould I ſurvive?
Ah! what avails it, that the woods reſound
With chanting birds, and all things laugh around?
Can chanting birds from poverty defend?
Or Nature's ſmiles reſtore the Noble friend?
Ah no! — Let Nature's courſe inverted be;
Let ſpring and ſummer wear no charms for me:
Let day and night his hapleſs death deplore;
DAPHNIS our boaſt, our honour, now no more!
To think how good he was! — Ah ruthleſs Night!
More ruthleſs Fate! — that ſnatch'd him from our ſight. —
Death hurried him away — Oh moſt unkind!
To take the good, and leave the bad behind.
DAPHNIS, the pride of *Caledonia*'s ſwains,
The darling lord of all the neighb'ring plains,
Is gone! — Now, ſhepherds, may ye mourn indeed!
Ye ſung at eaſe; — he gave you flocks to feed.
Now, flocks, adieu! — Adieu, the rural ſong!
Adieu, ye purling ſtreams, and ſylvan throng!
He's dead who did the ſhepherd's wants ſupply —
Alas, ye gods! ah, why did DAPHNIS die!
Where ſhall we now ſuch wealth, ſuch greatneſs find,
With goodneſs, truth, and charity combin'd!
How many thouſands now with me bemoan
His timeleſs fate, in which they ſee their own!
What gen'rous hand ſhall now relieve the poor,
Or peace and plenty to the ſwain enſure?
This DAPHNIS did. — With DAPHNIS whom compare?
The good of all was DAPHNIS' chiefeſt care.
Hear it, ye great, — He was religious too,
And to fair Virtue's cauſe ſtood ever true,
Now, high and low, your mournful ſighs deplore:
Religion, Virtue, — Charity, no more! —

DAMON.

The gods but took their own. — 'Tis vain to mourn
The friend departed, never to return.
What pity, *Mopſus*, that you thus complain!
You wrong Heaven's juſtice, and yourſelf, in vain
DAPHNIS now reſts in yon ethereal ſky,
Where, crown'd with angel's bliſs, he ſits on high —
And why deſpair? — Th'illuſtrious offspring lives,
And all the father in the ſon revives. —
Then why not hope to ſee our country bleſs'd,
And ev'ry ſwain of happineſs poſſeſs'd;
While DAPHNIS, ſtill propitious, from above
Smiles down upon us with an angel's love?
Oft on his altar then the kid ſhall bleed,
Or tatteſt lambkin from my fleecy breed.
While ſtars ſhall twinkle, and the circling ſun
From eaſt to weſt his daily race ſhall run;
While ſprings return, and cattle graſe the plain,
Thy honour'd name, great DAPHNIS! ſhall remain.

MOPSUS.

But let us ſhun yon ſudden drizzling ſhow'r
That hither tends. The clouds begin to lowr. —
Farewell, ye ſtreams, whom DAPHNIS taught to flow!
Farewell, ye groves, whom DAPHNIS taught to grow!
Farewell, ye rocks, whom DAPHNIS taught to ſmile!
Farewell, ye flow'ry vales, and native ſoil! —
What horrid woes my loaded life purſue! —
DAPHNIS, farewell, — and happineſs adieu!

June 20. DAMON-VERIDICUS.

On the SNOW-DROP.

AS when ſome beauteous nymph with virgin ſhame
Drops her fair head, ſo doth this flow'r appear,
Pure as that ſnow from whence it takes its name,
Emblem of all that's amiable and dear.
Firſt of all flow'rs it hails the op'ning ſpring,
Braves the rude blaſt, nor fears th' inclement ſky,
Tho' ſimply neat, it may be ſaid to bring
A train of beauteous colours ere it die.

ELEGIAC EPITAPH

On Two Lovers, who were ſitting at the foot of a hill, when the earth ſuddenly fell in upon them, and buried them alive.

Written by Mr WOODS, *lately of the Edinburgh Theatre; and intended for a little monument, to be erected in a gentleman's garden near Edinburgh, on the ſpot where the accident which occaſioned them happened.*

WHether or Friendſhip or Compaſſion lead,
Or penſive Thought thy footſteps hither guide,
A moment pauſe, — the mournful ſcroll to read,
Sacred to Love; — for here THE LOVERS dy'd!
Here ſat the Pair, untaught in Falſehood's wiles; —
Truth form'd each vow, and Rapture gave it breath;
When jealous Fate, like Hymen dreſt in ſmiles,
Stole on their joys, and wedded them in death! —
Riot and Rudeneſs hence be far away—
Gently, ye Lovers, o'er their aſhes move;
While muſing Melancholy marks the lay,
And Pity reſts upon the Grave of Love!

H I-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, June* 10. The lands of ſome of the Poliſh nobility are put under execution, on account of their having refuſed to render homage to the King of Pruſſia; among others are thoſe of M. Dombſkier and Prince Anthony Sulkowſki."

RUSSIA.

"*Moſcow, May* 11. Her Imperial Majeſty, deſirous of encouraging ſuch of her ſubjects as are willing to undertake the opening a trade in the Black ſea, has been pleaſed to allow ſhips freight-free to Mr Couſetnikoff, a merchant of this place, who has raiſed a capital for that undertaking; and alſo to promiſe to make good all his loſſes, leaving at the ſame time the whole profits which may accrue from ſuch trade to himſelf." *L. g.*

"*Moſcow, May* 18. At the ſolicitation of the inhabitants of the new-acquired province of White Ruſſia, to have their taxes put upon the ſame footing on which they were before it came under the dominion of this empire, her Imperial Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to reduce their taxes ſtill lower, by taking off one half of what they were rated at." *Long. gaz.*

"*Moſcow, May* 20. Foreigners from all the countries of Europe and Aſia arrive here daily, to be preſent at the feſtivals which will be given on account of the peace: among theſe ſtrangers is a Chineſe prince, who is attended by a ſuite of 500 perſons."

DENMARK.

"*Hamburg, May* 18. They write from Hanover, that a few hours before the Queen Matilda died [286.], ſhe cauſed two letters to be written, which ſhe ſigned herſelf, one to her Royal Conſort, and the other to her Royal Brother. In both letters ſhe ſtrongly maintained her innocence; forgives her enemies; and highly recommends a vigilant eye upon the court of Denmark in protection of her infants, whoſe lives are in continual danger."

"*Copenhagen, May* 20. The account of the death of the Queen Carolina-Matilda arrived here the 19th; but a profound ſilence is kept on that ſubject. The Prince-Royal and his ſiſter are in deep mourning, and have no court in their apartments. The King, the Queen-dowager, and the Royal family, will go into the uſual mourning on the death of a crowned head; for which they wait till advice of the Queen's death is arrived from the court of London."

According to letters from Zell, on Saturday May 13. the body of the late Queen Carolina-Matilda, accompanied by ſixteen captains, and a double guard of ſoldiers, was carried in a hearſe, drawn by ſix horſes, to the church in that city; after which it was interred in the royal vault.

"*Copenhagen, June* 10. Mr Delaval, reſident from his Britannic Majeſty, received letters laſt Monday from the King his maſter, addreſſed to the King of Denmark, by which he notified the death of the Queen: in conſequence of which, the court will go into deep mourning tomorrow for four weeks."

"*Copenhagen, May* 23. They write from Alborg, that a ſtorm had done great damage the 28th of March laſt, in the neighbourhood of Nibe, in the dioceſe of Aibourg. But though ſome individuals have ſuffered from it, it produced an event of conſiderable advantage to the public: The great bank of Logſto (which hindered the navigation in the gulf of Lymfiort, and for the removal of which his Majeſty has been at very great expence, without effect) is ſo ſunk, that, inſtead of ſix fathoms of water before the ſtorm, they now find fourteen; and the canal, which was before very narrow, is now twenty-four fathom broad: it is alſo remarked, that the bottom is changed, it being before a fine gravel, but now a white clay. This happy alteration has raiſed the ſpirits of all the inhabitants ſituate near the gulf of Lymfiort."

GERMANY.

The Emperor is making the tour of Italy. His Majeſty having arrived at Trieſte, ſet out thence, May 19. for Venice; where he arrived next day; as did, nearly at the ſame time, his brothers, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and the Archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian. The Emperor and the Great Duke arrived at Florence in the morning of June 1.

"*Vienna, June* 7. The inſurrection in Bohemia [271.], and particularly in the circles of Konigſgratz and Leitmeritz, is again broke out, and with more fury than before. The peaſants in large bo-

dies have attacked and killed feveral of our troops, plundered the caftles of their lords, deftroyed their archives, and proceeded in the moft wanton and cruel manner againft the families of their lords; which affair has greatly alarmed our court."

FRANCE.

"*Rheims, June* 10. The King arrived here yefterday, and went immediately to the cathedral, where the ceremony of his coronation will be performed to-morrow. The magiftrates received orders from his Majefty, to take an exact account of all perfons who come hither on the prefent occafion, and to take care that foreigners in particular may have every accommodation. It appears already, by this account, that upwards of 32,000 perfons are arrived here, exclufive of the King's retinue and nobility who attend at the ceremony.

The inhabitants of this city, and of the villages many miles round, are at a lofs to provide room for their guefts, and lodgings are at an immenfe price: but his Majefty has directed, that during his refidence here, bread fhall not be fold for more than two fols per pound. One man has hired three acres of meadow-land, which he has covered with tents, and lets out in apartments to great advantage."

"*Paris, June* 14. By letters from Rheims, we are informed, that on the 11th inftant, the day appointed for the coronation of His Moft Chriftian Majefty, the places in the cathedral were filled by fix o'clock in the morning; and at feven his Majefty appeared; when the ceremony began, which was performed by the Cardinal de la Rochaymon, and ended a little before one: the whole having been conducted with the greateft magnificence and regularity." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Paris, June* 21. The diforder among the horned cattle, which was thought to be at an end, made its appearance again lately in a village in the diocefe of Touloufe. Five or fix died of it; and the Archbifhop immediately ordered all the infected cattle to be killed, and paid the owners the value of them; by which ftep he has prevented the infection from fpreading any farther." *Lond. gaz.*

On the 2d of June, the criminal chamber of the Chatelet paffed fentence in the caufe between the Count de Guines and the Sieur Tort [9.], in fubftance as follows.

"The complaint of the Sieur Tort againft the Count de Guines, refpecting his gaming in the Engliih funds, is declared calumnious; and he is condemned to make reparation to the Ambaffador, according to a procefs to be drawn up: he is further condemned in a fine of 300 livres for damages; to be given, with the conient of the Count, to the prifoners in the Chatelet.

The accufation againft Tort's two principal witneffes, Roger and Delpech, difmiffed the court (*hors de cour**); the circumftance of the imprifonment of Roger ftruck out of the regiftry.

M. de Guines and Mouval difcharged.

In regard to the accufation of M. de Guines againft Tort, of having robbed him of money and papers, act has been given to Tort of the declaration of M. de Guines, that faid accufation was an effect of his firft emotions, and that M de Guines had retracted it.

On the accufation of M. de Guines, againft Tort and Roger, of communicating the difpatches of a ftate of the Engliih navy, as well as for contraband, the parties d'mifiled the court, *hors de cour*.

The Sieur Gaillard, Boyer, and Gomel, admitted parties in the fuit, and the court doing juftice thereto, difmiffes them the court, each paying his own charges.

The memoirs figned *Falconnet* are fuppreffed.

Tort is condemned in five fixths of the charges towards M. de Guines, the other one fixth compenfated.

All charges amongft the other feveral parties to be borne by them refpectively.

Permitted to M. de Guines to print 300 copies of the fentence."

By the above determination of the Chatelet, they have fet afide the pecuniary claim of Tort for near 2500 l. againft Count de Guines, by calling it calumnious; and ordered Tort to make reparation of honour: but in other refpects the court does juftice to Tort's moral character, by a formal act granted him, of M. de Guines declaring, that his having accufed Tort of robbing him of money and papers, was the effect of his firft emotions, and that he retracted it.

* *Hors de cour* fignifies (as we are told) ftopping all further proceedings at law in that court where the procefs was trying.

With

With regard to Tort's principal witneſs, Roger, (M. de Guines's other ſecretary), juſtice is likewiſe done to his moral character, and the diſgraceful circumſtance of his impriſonment for ſpeaking the truth, erated from the regiſtry.

The charge againſt Delpech, Tort's other witneſs, is likewiſe diſmiſſed the court; ſo that Tort, Roger, and Delpech, are cleared by the court of the Chatelet from all M. de Guines's charges againſt them.

In the mean while, it is not diſputed, that the parties in England have been defrauded of a conſiderable ſum of money, either by the maſter or ſervant,

Query, What is determined by the preſent ſentence? and which is the lame duck?

"*Baſtia, May* 13. Count Narbonne, our Commander General, after having reeſtabliſhed order and tranquillity in the iſland, by the extirpation of the banditti who have ſo long infeſted it, and after having made the authority of the King and the French name reſpected, has now turned his attention towards uſeful and ornamental improvements in this city and other parts. A large new ſquare is building, which the public have already named *Place Narbonne*. The encouragement and improvement of agriculture is nevertheleſs not neglected. Baron de Falkenheim, commandant of Corti, having remarked, that the mulberry-trees on this iſland are noted for their abundance of leaves, has recommended the culture of them, and has planted them along the highways, where they flouriſh greatly. Univerſities are going to be ſet on foot, and in the ſea-ports marine ſchools will be eſtabliſhed."

ITALY.

"*Vienna, June* 4. We juſt learn from Italy, that his Imperial Majeſty has appointed his Highneſs Francis Joſeph Charles, the eldeſt ſon of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, to be his ſucceſſor. His Royal Highneſs is to come with the Emperor to be educated at our court, under the immediate directions of our wiſe and beloved Sovereign.

His Imperial Majeſty gave new proofs of his juſtice in his travelling to Venice: He viewed the diſtrict in Dalmatia which was in diſpute between our court and the republic of Venice; when he candidly declared the claims of our court to that diſtrict unjuſt, and immediately ordered our troops to retire, and to deliver up the different places to the Venetians." [xxxvi. 498.]

"*Rome, June* 7. The Sovereign Pontiff has cauſed an ordinace to be poſted up, forbidding all eccleſiaſtics, under ſevere penalties, to wear coloured cloaths, to walk abroad in the evenings in the company of women, to frequent coffee-houſes or gaming-houſes, or to take into their ſervice any women that are not upwards of forty years of age."

SPAIN.

"*Madrid, May* 30. We have juſt received letters from the governor of the province of Tucuman, ſituate between the Rio Pardo, the Paraguay, and Oronoque, that the miſſionaries which he ſent with a ſmall detachment towards the Indians inhabiting the unknown countries adjoining to his government, found two neighbouring nations in a country fertile in trees, paſtures, and wild fruits; that the people of one of theſe countries were of the common ſize, but without hair, beard, or eyebrows. The inhabitants of the other country are barely thirty-two inches high, French meaſure. The above Governor writes, that he is ſending home four of this pigmy nation, and they are expected to arrive about autumn."

The warlike preparations in Spain [274.] are continued, and occaſion much ſpeculation.

"*Carthagena, May* 23. The different troops that are to imbark at this port, daily arrive here, and the horſe and baggage are continually ſending on board. This expedition will probably ſail from hence within a fortnight at fartheſt, and conſiſts of 400 tranſports, and 36 or 40 men of war. The Sieur de Caſtejon is commander in chief of this fleet, and Lt-Gen. O'Reilly commands the land forces, which amount to 20,000 men, including infantry and cavalry."

"*Hague, June* 27. We continue ſtill impatient to learn to what place the Spaniſh fleet now aſſembled at Carthagena will direct its courſe; in the mean while the letters from Tunis repreſent the people there as being as much alarmed as their neighbours." *Lond. gaz.*

BARBARY.

"*Leghorn, May* 24. Accounts from the coaſts of Barbary mention, that thoſe regencies are much alarmed at the armaments

ments fitting out in the ports of Spain; that couriers are continually going to and from Algiers and Tunis; and that the bey of the laft-mentioned city has ordered public prayers to be offered up to avert the ſtroke with which they are threatened."

"*Hague, June* 12. The Sieur Roſſignol, conſul of the States-General, received on the 5th of laſt month, at Larrache, the two following letters.

A letter from the Jew Sumbel [157.], *written from Fez, April* 2.

"SIR, On the repreſentation which I have made to the Emperor my maſter, whom God preſerve, he hath ordered me to write to you, to repair to this court with the preſent of jewelry which had been returned to you. You will come with the horſeman who is the bearer of this, accompanied by ſix other horſemen, two of whom are already with him, and four will join him from Larrache."

Letter (in Hebrew) from Schrik-Ben Guabel, written from the above city, and of the ſame date.

"SIR, Having conferred with the Emperor, my maſter, whom God preſerve, on the preſent affairs of Holland, he ordered me one thing, then another, which I will communicate to you on your arrival here. My maſter orders, that you ſhould come, and bring with you the preſent of the republic of Holland, which he had cauſed to be returned."

In conſequence of the above letters, the Sieur Roſſignol was to ſet out for Fez the night between the 10th and 11th, and we expect advices from him."

ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the livery of London, at the Half-moon tavern, on Tueſday evening, June 20. for the nomination of proper perſons to be choſen ſheriffs on Midſummer day, Lord Hertford's letter to the Lord Mayor [217.] was read; and Mr Crompton moved for two reſolutions, to be ſubmitted to the common hall; the firſt, a vote of cenſure to thoſe who had adviſed his Majeſty to order ſuch a letter to be ſent; the ſecond, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for his anſwer to that letter [217.]; which were agreed to *nem. con.* —— Mr Brewer then moved for another remonſtrance to the throne, on the calamitous ſituation of our fellow-ſubjects in America. A draught of a remonſtrance was then produced, read, and approved of, *nem. con.* —— Mr Crompton moved a vote of thanks to the Earl of Effingham, for his public declaration in favour of America, and for refuſing to draw his ſword againſt his fellow-ſubjects [239.]; which was likewiſe agreed to.

The afore-mentioned reſolutions were approved of in the common hall on the 24th. What relates to the Lord Chamberlain's letter is thus expreſſed.

"Reſolved, That whoever adviſed his Majeſty to declare he would not in future receive on the throne, any addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, are enemies to the right of the ſubject to petition the throne; becauſe ſuch advice is calculated to intercept the complaints of the people to their Sovereign, to prevent a redreſs of grievances, and alienate the minds of Engliſhmen from the Hanoverian ſucceſſion.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this common-hall, that unleſs his Majeſty hears the petitions of his ſubjects, the right of petitioning is nugatory."

A motion was then made, to preſent a remonſtrance to the King on the preſent important criſis of American affairs; and, on the queſtion put, reſolved in the affirmative. The remonſtrance was read, and approved of: and then a motion was made, and agreed to, "That the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, our Repreſentatives in Parliament, the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Livery, in their gowns, attended by the Recorder and other city-officers, be deſired to preſent the ſaid addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, to his Majeſty ſitting on his throne." —— The Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, were ordered to wait on his Majeſty on the Monday following, to know his pleaſure, when he would receive, on the throne, the humble addreſs, &c.; and it was reſolved, that it ſhould not be preſented to his Majeſty but ſitting on his throne. —— All theſe proceedings were ordered to be publiſhed in the news-papers, ſigned by the town-clerk; which was forthwith done accordingly.

The Sheriffs, as ordered, went to St James's, on Monday, June 26.; and the King being at Kew, they went thither.

thither. After waiting about three quarters of an hour, they were told by a Lord in waiting, his Majeſty's pleaſure, that they ſhould call at St James's, on the Wedneſday following.

Accordingly the Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on the King, at St James's, June 28.; and the former addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to know your Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, when your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive, upon the throne, their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition." His Majeſty replied, "You will pleaſe to take notice, that I will receive their Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, on Friday next at the levee." Mr Sheriff Plomer then ſaid, "Your Majeſty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery, in common hall aſſembled, have reſolved not to preſent their Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, unleſs your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to receive it ſitting on the throne." The King anſwered, "I am ever ready to receive addreſſes and petitions, but I am the judge where."

P. S. On the Lord Mayor's acquainting the Livery with theſe proceedings on Tueſday, July 4. and that his Lordſhip, in conſequence of the Livery's order, that the addreſs, &c. ſhould not be preſented to the King but ſitting on his throne, the Sheriffs report, and Lord Hertford's letter, had not attended his Majeſty with the addreſs, — the following reſolutions were agreed to.

"1. That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the ſubject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

2. That his Majeſty's anſwer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

3. That ſuch denial renders the right of petitioning the throne, recogniſed and eſtabliſhed by the Revolution, of no effect.

4. That whoever adviſed his Majeſty, directly or indirectly, to refuſe hearing the humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happineſs and ſecurity of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people."

It was ordered, that the remonſtrance, ſigned by the town-clerk, ſhould be printed in the papers; and it was reſolved, that the following inſtruction ſhould be given to each of the city-repreſentatives.

"Gentlemen, You are inſtructed by the Livery, in common hall aſſembled, to move, immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble addreſs from the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, requeſting to know who were the adviſers of thoſe fatal meaſures, which have planted Popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a moſt unnatural civil war, to the ſubverſion of the fundamental principles of Engliſh liberty, the ruin of our moſt valuable commerce, and the deſtruction of his Majeſty's ſubjects; to know who were the adviſers of a meaſure ſo dangerous to his Majeſty's happineſs, and the rights of his people, as refuſing to hear the petitions and complaints of his ſubjects. You are further inſtructed, Gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and adviſers of thoſe meaſures; that, by bringing them to public juſtice, evil counſellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be eſtabliſhed, the rights of the people be vindicated, and the whole empire reſtored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and ſafety."

It was ordered, that the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, ſhould wait on the King, next day, and deliver into his Majeſty's hand, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Livery, in common hall aſſembled, a fair copy of the reſolutions agreed to June 24. and July 4. ſigned by the town-clerk.

Accordingly the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, went next day to St James's. Lord Rochford deſired to ſee the contents of what they were to deliver to the King; but was told by the Sheriffs, that it was their particular orders, to deliver the papers they had brought, into his Majeſty's own hand, and therefore they could not comply with his Lordſhip's requeſt. Having been then admitted into the Royal Preſence, Mr Sheriff Plomer addreſſed his Majeſty thus: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in Common hall aſſembled, to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to deliver into your Majeſty's hands, in their name, their

their reſolutions agreed to in Common hall on the 24th of June laſt, and of the 4th inſtant." Mr Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the reſolutions, but not the addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance, into the King's hand. Which he received without ſaying a word, and retired immediately.

In the papers of June 21. there appeared a long addreſs to the Livery of London, ſigned, A LIVERYMAN, in ſupport of the privileges of the city. As to the King's receiving petitions on the throne, the writer ſays, "By the rules of the etiquette of the court, corporate capacity has nothing to do with the buſineſs of the mode of receiving addreſſes; nor does the diſtinction implied in the manner of receiving addreſſes, on the throne, as oppoſed to the other mode of receiving them, at a levee, belong to the city of London only. The ground of the diſtinction is this: Addreſſes received upon the throne, are from "bodies of men;" bodies of ſubjects, who appear in their proper perſons, before the throne, and there ſpeak, by one common mouth, to the King, not only in his regal capacity, but appearing in his royal ſtate, attended by his court, and ſeated upon the throne, from whence he anſwers the ſubject ſo ſpeaking to him, and thereby paying an act of homage to the crown, as well as exerciſing that fundamental and unalienable right of the ſubject, of laying their ſuits, as well as their compliments, at the feet of the throne. They ſpeak to the King; they come there to be heard, and to be anſwered. And it is in conſideration of that reſpect which the crown pays to bodies of men, lawfully joined and united by ſome common and diſtinguiſhing tie or relation together, and in conſideration of that weight and importance that great bodies of the ſubjects, when lawfully joined together, bear in the ſtate, that they are to be received, heard, and anſwered, with the ſolemnities that beſpeak the royal eſtate and dignity of the King, and that important relation in which he ſtands to his free ſubjects. For it may be remarked by the way, that the buſineſs of addreſſes to the throne (which is but a branch of the right of the ſubject to petition) is no inconſiderable ſymbol of the rights of a free people, who have a right to come with their ſuits into the King's preſence, even upon the throne. The ſlaves of abſolute monarchies are not incumbered with ſuch privileges. On the other hand, addreſſes from bodies at a diſtance, who do not, who cannot come in perſon, are preſented in writing, by a proxy, a mere meſſenger, generally one who is not even a part or member of the body, and has no intereſt in what they ſay, to whom therefore no anſwer need or can be given. They cannot, in common ſenſe, or to any purpoſe, be received upon the throne. That, in ſuch a caſe, would not be a ſolemn ceremony, but a burleſque upon reaſon, as well as a mockery of the invaluable right of intercourſe between the ſovereign and his ſubjects." — He then gives examples of different bodies of men preſenting their addreſſes to the King on the throne; ſuch as, the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Biſhop of London and his clergy, the diſſenting clergy, and even the Quakers, in and about London, alſo the merchants of London, and the near or home counties; alledging, that great pains were taken to have addreſſes on the laſt peace preſented by numerous bodies [xxv. 296. — 299.]; and he quotes authorities from the times of Henry I. Edward III. & IV. &c. — For the reaſon here aſſigned, the commiſſioners from the church of Scotland were refuſed the honour of preſenting the congratulatory addreſs on the acceſſion [xxiii. 277.], to the King on the throne.

On the other hand, a writer, under the ſignature, A LAWYER, obſerves, that while the citizens of London are ſo exceedingly ſpirited as to ſtand upon the moſt rigid punctilio's with their ſovereign in regard to the mode of preſenting petitions, they ought to be perfectly convinced, that the mode they contend for is warranted by the laws of the land. For though the ſtatute paſſed in the firſt year of William and Mary, not only ſays, that the ſubject has a right to petition, but that all commitments, as well as proſecutions, for ſuch petitioning, are illegal, ſtill this right is expreſsly regulated by the ſtatute paſſed in the thirteenth year of Charles II.; which declares, that no petition to the King, or either Houſe of Parliament, for any alterations in church or ſtate, ſhall be ſigned by above twenty perſons, unleſs by aſſent of three or more juſtices of the peace, if in the country, or a majority of the grand jury; or if in the city of London, by conſent of the Lord Mayor and Common

Council,

Council. But when a petition is even thus legally procured for alterations in church or ſtate, the delivery of it by a greater number of perſons than *ten*, is puniſhable by a fine of 100 l. each, and three months impriſonment [xxxiii. 705.]. To talk, therefore, of the manner in which the citizens of London preſented petitions in the days of Henry or Edward, is to talk downright nonſenſe; becauſe the manner is now ſettled by a poſitive act of parliament. Addreſſes of congratulation may be preſented by an indefinite number; for they do not require alterations in the church or ſtate: ſo that the Lord Mayor's letter to the Livery, about the King's receiving complimentary addreſſes on the throne from large bodies of different denominations, is as little in point, as the reſpectful reception of the city by Henry I. or Edward III."

We now inſert the remonſtrance, and a diſſent, viz.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, in common hall aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, are compelled again to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe with our complaints.

We have already expreſſed to your Majeſty our abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures purſued againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America, as well as of the men who ſecretly adviſe, and of the miniſters who execute, theſe meaſures.

We deſire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the ſpecious name of *dignity*, is to all intents and purpoſes, deſpotiſm; that the exerciſe of deſpotic power in any part of the empire is inconſiſtent with the character and ſafety of this country.

As we would not ſuffer any man, or body of men, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquieſce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow-ſubjects. We are perſuaded, that by the ſacred unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the conſtitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and ſafety; that whatever power invades theſe rights ought to be reſiſted: we hold ſuch reſiſtance, in vindication of their conſtitutional rights, to be their indiſpenſable duty to God, from whom thoſe rights are derived; to themſelves, who cannot be ſafe and happy without them; to their poſterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonſtrated to your Majeſty [216.], that theſe meaſures were big with all the conſequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal, wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes; the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worſt of theſe apprehenſions is now realized in all its horror: We have ſeen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majeſty's commander in chief. Will your Majeſty be pleaſed to conſider, what muſt be the ſituation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but gazettes of blood, and mutual liſts of their ſlaughtered fellow-ſubjects.

Every moment's proſecution of this fatal war, may looſen irreparably the bonds of that connection on which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.

If any thing could add to the alarm of theſe events, it is your Majeſty's having declared your confidence in the wiſdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriouſly bribed to betray their conſtituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your Majeſty, it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council and a repreſentative under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which, though procured by your miniſters, is dangerous to your Majeſty, by deceiving you; and to your people, by betraying them.

In ſuch a ſituation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majeſty, that they cannot, and will not, ſit unconcerned; that they will exert themſelves, at every hazard, to bring thoſe who have adviſed theſe ruinous meaſures to the juſtice of this country, and of the much-injured colonies.

We have already ſignified our perſuaſion, that theſe evils originate in the ſecret

cret advice of thoſe who are equally enemies to your Majeſty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to ſay, that your throne is ſurrounded by men avowedly inimical to thoſe principles on which your Majeſty poſſeſſes the crown, and this people their liberties. At a time of ſuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is eſſential to your Majeſty's repoſe, and to the preſervation of your people: ſuch confidence cannot be obtained by miniſters and adviſers who want wiſdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament choſen under a national deluſion, inſidiouſly raiſed by miſrepreſentations touching the true ſtate of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate diſſolution.

Your petitioners, therefore, again pray and beſeech your Majeſty, to diſmiſs your preſent miniſters and adviſers from your perſon and counſels for ever; to diſſolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injuſtice, have manifeſted a ſpirit of perſecution againſt our brethren in America, and given their ſanction to Popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in miniſters whoſe known and unſhaken attachment to the conſtitution, joined to their wiſdom and integrity, may enable your Majeſty to ſettle this alarming diſpute upon the ſure, honourable, and laſting, foundations of general liberty. RIX.

On the queſtion, to agree to the remonſtrance, being carried in the affirmative, a diſſent was entered, viz.

"I Walter Humphries, citizen and fiſhmonger of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, by an adverteſement of the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. after full and mature deliberation, diſſent from the addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, intended to be delivered to his Majeſty, for the following reaſons:

Firſt, Becauſe it is conceived in moſt diſreſpectful terms, unbecoming the city of London to preſent.

Secondly, That I conceive it is not the real ſenſe of the Livery of London.

Thirdly, Becauſe a conciliatory plan has been offered by government, and which the different provinces have not had time to deliberate upon.

Fourthly, Becauſe it is my opinion, (which every Liveryman has a right to give), that it would be moſt prudent, to defer preſenting any petition, addreſs, or remonſtrance, to the throne, until the ſentiments of the delegates in congreſs are known; as I think the language in the ſaid addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, will rather injure the cauſe of America, inſtead of obtaining a redreſs of its grievances.

WALTER HUMPHRIES."

"*Fort-William*, *Nov.* 30. 1774. The Anſon and Aſhburnham came to anchor in this river on the 14th of laſt month [279.]; and, on the 19th following, General Clavering, the Judges, and Council, landed at Calcutta; where they were received with the greateſt marks of reſpect and attention." *Lond. gaz.*

The fleet is arrived from the Eaſt Indies. On the 5th of May the Prudent arrived at Plymouth, and the Buckingham and Oxford paſſed by the iſle of Wight for the Downs; and next day the Northumberland, Adm. Sir Robert Harland, arrived at Spithead. — This gentleman is ſaid to have brought with him a fortune of 150,000 l.

On the 3d of March the Houſe of Lords heard counſel further on an appeal brought by James Nicol and Thomas Davie, Eſqs, againſt Harry Verelſt, Eſq; formerly Governor of Bengal, and the then council, reſpondents. The caſe is this: The appellants having been naval officers in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, thought proper to reſign in India in 1766, and their reſignation was accepted by the Governor and Council; after which, having formerly performed ſome ſervices for Sujah Dowlah, they went and ſettled in his dominions as free traders, with that prince's permiſſion, who gave them a houſe to live in, and other encouragement: but they were ſeized and made priſoners by the commander in chief of the Eaſt-India company's forces in thoſe parts, and carried in an open boat to Patna, and from thence to Mongier fort, where they were confined five months in priſon, and afterwards ſuffered incredible hardſhips. For which treatment, on their arrival in England, they ſued Mr Verelſt and the other reſpondents in the court of common pleas: but proceedings were ſtopped by an injunction from the court of exchequer, and a compromiſe offered; which came to no effect, but delayed the trial for two years; when the injunction being taken off, a new action, laying the damages at 150,000 l. was ready to be tried in January

nuary 1774; but the reſpondent then obtained an injunction from the court of chancery to ſtop the trial: to remove which injunction the plaintiffs appealed to the Houſe of Lords. —— After the counſel were fully heard, Lord Cathcart moved to have the two orders of the courts of exchequer and chancery complained of, affirmed. The firſt, he obſerved, was an agreement between the parties, to appoint a commiſſion to examine witneſſes in India; which being by conſent, it was equally unreaſonable and abſurd, for one of them now to come to their Lordſhips to pray a reverſal of what they had thus ſolemnly recogniſed as their act and deed. If the firſt order, ſays his Lordſhip, ſtands on this ground, the ſecond, that of an injunction to ſtop further proceedings till the depoſitions of witneſſes under ſaid commiſſion be known, muſt be deciſive; as the order for the injunction is ſo intimately incorporated with that for appointing the commiſſion, that they muſt both ſtand or fall together. On this plain ſtate of facts, I am therefore for having both orders affirmed.—The queſtion being put, his Lordſhip's motion was agreed to.

"*Extract of a letter from a Lieutenant of the Reſolution, dated, Cape of Good Hope, March* 14. After a tedious, but a ſucceſsful, healthy voyage, we are ſafe arrived here, being amongſt ſavages upwards of twenty-nine months. Our people have been amazingly healthful, having loſt only ſix; five by accident, and one died of a decline. The ſcurvy never touched us; which we attribute to ſour crout, cyder, and other things carried out for that purpoſe.—We have diſcovered many iſlands to the ſouthward of thoſe found out by other navigators. We have been twice at Otaheite, and relanded a native that we took from thence, a fellow of no ability, even ſo ſtupid as not to be informed of any common things. When we left the land of Terra del Fuego, we ſtretched as far to the ſouthward as 71. 11. and about 107° W. longitude. We met with many iſlands of ice, and landed upon a rock in that parallel of latitude, but diſcovered no continent; but the ice is a plain indication of more land, tho' not ſeen by us.—We ſend home by this conveyance many curious and valuable rarities, with plans, landſcapes, plants, &c. After we have refitted, and recruited our ſpirits, we ſhall ſail for St Helena, and from thence home, where I flatter myſelf we ſhall arrive about the middle of July." [xxxvi. 388.]

At a quarterly court of the Eaſt-India company, June 21. extracts from two letters were read; one, dated, Bombay, Nov. 10. 1774; intimating, that the Rajah had required of that preſidency the aſſiſtance of ſome forces; which they were determined to grant him on the payment of a certain ſum of money; as the ſucceſs of theſe forces would, in the end, operate in favour of the company: the other, dated, Fort St George, Dec. 8. 1774, informing them of Heyder Ally's ſucceſs in recovering his former poſſeſſions from the Marattoes.

Capt. David Roche [xxxvi. 330.], who murdered Capt. Ferguſon Sept. 4. 1773, at the Cape of Good Hope, was brought to London, June 30. from on board the Thames Indiaman, juſt arrived in the Downs from Bombay, and committed.

The Earl of Sandwich, accompanied by Lord Seaford, Sir Hugh Palliſer, Mr Banks, and Omiah, the native of Otaheite, began his ſurvey of the royal navy, June 5. by examining the ſtate of Chatham yard.

On the 14th of June, nine gangs of the ſhipwrights in the dock-yard at Portſmouth, applied to the commiſſioners of the navy, then at that place, for ſome relief, or an increaſe of wages; which could not be immediately given: on which they left work. The like has happened at others of the King's yards.

On the 23d, 120 invalids, being part of 300 ordered for that ſervice, marched into Plymouth, to do duty in the garriſon there, in the room of the regiments wanted on foreign ſervice.

Several families are arrived in Britain from North America, having withdrawn themſelves on account of the troubles in thoſe parts.

A new ſort of cannon, invented by one of the mattroſſes, was tried, June 6. at Woolwich, before the Lord Townſhend, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, and Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, which gave great ſatisfaction. Two large cannon were fired off 59 times in 59 ſeconds and a half.

The Count de Guines, ambaſſador from France, arrived at London on the 10th of June, and was viſited on his arrival by the foreign miniſters, the ſecretaries of ſtate, and many of the nobility. [332.]

On the 22d of June, Lord Stormont accidentally dropt, and loſt, in the drawing-room at St James's, his enamelled St Andrew, ſet round with brilliants, appended to his riband of the order of the Thiſtle. According to another account, it was cut off by ſome ſharper, who made off with it undiſcovered.

A regatta, a novel entertainment, was exhibited on the Thames, on Friday, June 23. in imitation of ſome of thoſe ſplendid ſhews exhibited at Venice on their grand feſtivals, the firſt of the kind ever attempted in England; of which a particular account ſhall be given in our next.

At a meeting of tradeſmen at the King's-arms tavern, June 1. it was unanimouſly agreed to ſtop the circulation of bad halfpence; which had ariſen to ſuch an enormous height, that a brewer had near 500 l. of them at one time, received from publicans.

The Ducheſs of Kingſton, who has been abroad about two years, arrived at her houſe at Knightſbridge, from Italy, but laſt from France, on Saturday, May 20. On Wedneſday, the 24th, her Grace, attended by the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Mount-Stuart, Mr Le Roche, and Sir Thomas Clarges, appeared in the court of king's-bench, to anſwer to an indictment preferred againſt her, for marrying the late Duke of Kingſton while her former huſband was living [xxxvi. 673.]. The ſheriff of Middleſex, in whoſe cuſtody ſhe was, being called, the indictment was read; and her Grace entered into a recogniſance, herſelf in 4000 l. and her four ſureties above named in 1000 l. each, That ſhe ſhall appear to anſwer to the ſaid indictment whenever called upon by the King and her Peers in parliament aſſembled.

SCOTLAND.

By an advertiſement, dated, May 3. 1775, the Bank of Scotland gave notice, that they were to lend money, at the [then] enſuing term of Whitſunday, on heritable ſecurity. Which loan, it is ſaid, was ſoon completed.

In the month of May, that bank eſtabliſhed branches at Inverneſs and Kilmarnock, ſimilar to thoſe formerly eſtabliſhed at Dumfries and Kelſo. [xxxvi. 502.]

On Thurſday night, May 25. about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr Cheap's manufactory (formerly the Tennis-court) at the Water-gate, foot of the Canongate, which continued burning with great violence till about three o'clock next morning, when the whole of its contents were reduced to aſhes. It contained a linen-manufactory, Mr Cheap's, a carpet-manufactory, warehouſes, &c.; but all the goods, looms, &c. were entirely conſumed; and the loſs is eſtimated at above 3000 l. Sterling; a great part of which was inſured.

About the end of May, four veſſels, containing about 700 emigrants, ſailed for America from Port-Glaſgow and Greenock, moſt of them from the North Highlands.

"*Greenock, June* 3. Yeſterday, before the ſailing of the Monimia for New York, the officers of the cuſtoms diveſted the emigrants of all their fire-arms, ſwords, and daggers, before they went on board; by which prudent conduct, the owners and freighters of the veſſel were ſaved from the penalties inflicted by the act 29° Geo. II. for exporting arms, gunpowder, &c."

"*Edinburgh, June* 12. On Friday ſe'ennight the Albion, Hogg, and on Sunday the Favourite, Fither, ſailed from Whitehaven, for New York, with paſſengers intending to ſettle in America. Amongſt theſe were ſeveral people of conſiderable property, and tradeſmen of different kinds."

MINUTES *of the general meeting of the* BARONETS *of* SCOTLAND. [221.]

Edinburgh, June 14. 1775.

AT a general meeting of the BARONETS of SCOTLAND, with the previous approbation of many of them who could not attend, in conſequence of advertiſements from the LYON OFFICE,

There were preſent,

Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonſton,
Sir Alexander Douglas of Glenbervy,
Sir Alexander M'Donald of Slate,
Sir William Forbes of Monymuſk,
Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood,
Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw,
Sir Henry Munro of Foulis,
Sir John Sinclair of Stevenſon,
Sir Henry Seaton of Culbeg,
Sir Alexander Stirling of Glorat,
Sir William Stirling of Ardoch,
Sir Alexander Dick of Preſtonfield,
Sir James Clerk of Pennycuik,
Sir Robert Dalziel of Binns,
Sir John Inglis of Cramond,
Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum,
Sir John Dalrymple of Cranſton,

Sir

Sir Archibald Grant of Cullen,
Sir John Gordon of Earlſton,
Sir John Whitefoord of Blairquhan.
Proxies for
Sir John Dick of Braid,
Sir John Cuninghame of Caprington,
Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean,
The Rt Hon the Earl of Lauderdale,
Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey,
Sir John Ogilvie of Inverquharity.

Letters were produced and read from the following gentlemen, who agree to the meaſure of wearing the Badge.

Sir James Colquhoun of Luſs,
Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmore,
Sir Alexander Ramſay of Balmain,
Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys,
Sir Richard Murray of Blackbarony,
Sir James Foulis of Collintoun,
Rt Hon. the Earl of Home,
Rt Hon. the Earl of Galloway,
Rt Hon. the Earl of Stair,
Sir John Sinclair of Longformacus,
Sir Alexander Purves of Purves,
Rt Hon. Lord Napier,
Sir Alexander Don of Newton,
Sir Alexander M'Kenzie of Coul,
Rt Hon. the Earl of Caſſilis,
Sir William Maxwell of Springkell,
Sir Robert Laurie of Maxweltoun,
Sir Robert Grierſon of Lag,
Sir Michael Malcolm of Lochore,
Sir James Hume of Coldingham,
Sir James Johnſton of Weſterhall,
Sir William Auguſtus Cunynghame of Livingſtone,
Sir George Hay M'Dougall of Atherſton,
Sir Roderick M'Kenzie of Scatwell,
Sir Robert Pollock of Pollock.

The meeting unanimouſly elected Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonſton, the firſt Baronet of the Order, their Preſident, and James Cummyng, keeper of the Lyon-records, their clerk.

There was laid before the meeting, and conſidered by them, an authentic extract of the royal warrant of K. Charles I. of date 17th November 1629, authoriſing the Baronets of Scotland to wear a medal therein deſcribed; and ſeveral original medals of the Order were produced by different Baronets, whoſe anceſtors had worn them, together with ſeveral patents of different dates. They then unanimouſly reſolved, from reſpect to the Crown, by which this badge was beſtowed, and in duty to their families, to reaſſume this privilege of their Order. And they hereby appoint

Sir Alexander M'Donald of Slate,
Sir William Forbes of Monymuſk,
Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood of Tullichole,
Rt Hon. the Earl of Hyndford,
Sir George Preſton of Valleyfield,
Sir Robert Henderſon of Fordell,
Sir Alexander Stirling of Glorat,
Sir William Erſkine of Cambo,
Sir John Cuninghame of Caprington,
Sir Alexander Dick of Preſtonfield,
Sir John Dalrymple of Cranſton,
Sir George Hay M'Dougall of Atherſton,
Sir James Wemyſs of Bogie,
Rt Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale,
Sir Archibald Grant of Cullen,
Sir John Gordon of Earlſton,
Sir John Whitefoord of Blairquhan,

together with ſuch gentlemen preſent at this meeting, not immediately abovementioned, to be a committee, any five of their number to be a quorum, to meet, and tranſmit the reſolutions of this meeting to thoſe gentlemen of the Order who could not attend; to communicate them, with a copy of the circular letter from the Lyon-office, together with authenticated extracts of the royal warrant above mentioned from the records of the Lord Lyon's office, and of the privy-council of Scotland, to his Majeſty's Secretary of State, in whoſe department this part of the united kingdom lies, intreating his Lordſhip to lay their reſolutions before their Moſt Gracious Sovereign; and to do every other thing neceſſary to carry the reſolutions of this meeting into execution.

And they recommend to the committee, to get the medals made under the inſpection of the Lyon-court, conform to the model of theſe preſented, each medal bearing the date of the creation of the Baronet to whom it belongs; and to write a letter of thanks to the Lord Lyon for his attention to the honours of his country.

ROBERT GORDON, Preſes.
JAMES CUMMYNG, Clerk.

Copy letter to the Earl of SUFFOLK.

Edinburgh, June 15. 1775.

" MY LORD,

IN conſequence of a circular letter from the office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, directed to the Baronets of Scotland created before the Union, there was yeſterday a meeting of the Order held here; where, from reſpect to the Crown, which conferred theſe honours, and in juſtice to their own families, they reſolved unanimouſly to reſume the Badge of their Order.

They

They have directed us to inform your Lordſhip of their proceedings, and to intreat of you to lay their intentions before the beſt of Sovereigns.

We have the honour to incloſe a copy of the circular letter ſent us by the Lyon office, an authenticated extract of the royal warrant for wearing the Badge of the Order, and a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of yeſterday.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
and humble ſervants,

[Signed] ROBERT GORDON, Preſes.
WILLIAM FORBES.
JOHN DALRYMPLE.
ALEXANDER MACDONALD.
A. STIRLING.

Copy letter to the Lord Lyon.

Edinburgh, June 28. 1775.

"MY LORD,

As a committee of the Baronets of Scotland, who met here on the 14th inſtant, we have the honour to incloſe for your Lordſhip a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, and of the letter which they wrote to the Earl of Suffolk.

In conformity to the orders of the meeting, we alſo, in the name of it, return our thanks to your Lordſhip, for the obliging attention which, upon this occaſion, you have ſhewn to the honours of your country; an attention which, while it flatters us greatly, muſt alſo add reſpect to your Lordſhip, and an office which we conſider as one of the guards of the honours of families.

We have the honour to be,
With the higheſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and humble ſervants,

[Signed] WILLIAM FORBES.
JOHN INGLIS.
JOHN DALRYMPLE.
ALEXANDER DICK.
JOHN GORDON.

We are ſince informed, that the papers mentioned in the above minute, were, on the 28th of June, preſented to the Earl of Suffolk, at the levee at St James's, by Sir James Cockburn, and ſuch Scots Baronets as he could find in London; and that his Lordſhip told him, he ſhould lay them before the King; and if there was any anſwer, though he apprehended there could be none, it ſhould be immediately communicated.

MARRIAGES.

At Gotha, Prince Frederick Francis of Mecklemburg-Schwerin, to the Princeſs Louiſa, ſecond daughter of the late Duke Auguſtus of Saxe-Gotha.

June 1. At Glaſgow, the Rev. Mr George Henderſon, to Miſs Buchanan, of Greenock.

2. At Florence, the Earl Cowper, to Miſs Gore, of Southampton.

5. At Edinburgh, George Keir, Eſq; to Miſs Julia Watſon, ſecond daughter of Robert Watſon of Eaſt Rhynd, Eſq;

8. At London, Lord Algernon Percy, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Northumberland, to Miſs Burrel, daughter of Peter Burrel, Eſq; of Beckenham in Kent.

15. At Manchester, the Hon. George Sempill, Eſq; brother of Lord Sempill, to Mrs Joddrell, widow of Francis Joddrell, Eſq;

17. At London, the Earl of Roſeberry, to Miſs Vincent, only daughter of the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bt. [xxxiii. 446]

21. At Haddington, Sir Alexander Purves, Bt, to Miſs Mary Home, daughter of Sir James Home, Bt, of Coldingham.

BIRTHS.

June 5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Montgomery, Lady of the Lord Chief Baron, of a ſon.

25. The wife of Mr Ladenberg, wine-merchant in London, in the 54th year of her age, of twins. Mrs Ladenberg, though married upwards of thirty years, never had a child before.

DEATHS.

Aug. 28 1774. At Calcutta, Mr Adam Ferguſon, ſon of Mr Adam Ferguſon miniſter of Moulin.

On his paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, Mr James Campbell, ſon of Dr Campbell, of Queen Square, London.

April 16. 1775. At Grenada, the Hon. William Leybourne Leybourne, Eſq; Governor of that iſland.

At Paris, Peter Bringinham, aged 103. He was allowed to be one of the fineſt players on the violin, and performed at a concert only four hours before he died.

[illegible] pooner, an eminent farmer at Shilling on, Warwickſhire, aged 57; the fatteſt and largeſt man in England, weighing, four or five weeks before his death, 40 ſt. 9 lb. and meaſuring four feet three inches acroſs the ſhoulders.

June 7. At Drumſheugh, near Edinburgh, the Counteſs-dowager of Kelly.

8. At London, Miſs Vernon, daughter of Lord Vernon.

8. At Inverieſk, Robert Ainſlie, Eſq;

9. At Dalkeith, Mr George Fletcher, merchant in Gottenburg.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtian Ramſay, ſpouſe

ſpouſe to Dr James Hunter of Montfold, phyſician in Edinburgh.

19 At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Loch, alias Inſtruther, relict of Mr George Loch, wine-merchant in Edinburgh.

20 At Shillinglee Park, Suſſex, Anne Countes Winterton, leaving twelve children, ſix ſons and ſix daughters. She was the youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas Lord Archer.

23 At Edinburgh, Dr Thomas Powley, phyſician in that city.

24 At Low Butcher-race, near Durham, Mrs Jane Harriſon, aged 116. She has a ſiſter now living at the ſame place, aged 110; a daughter, 92; a grandſon, 70: a great-grandſon, 53; a great-great grandſon, 32; and a great great great grand-daughter, 9 years old, all well.

26 At Edinburgh, Dr George Stevenſon, phyſician in that city.

28 At London, Henry Lord Willoughby, aged 79. He is ſucceeded in title and fortune by his only nephew George Willoughby, Eſq;

30 At Much Eaton in Eſſex, Lord Viſcount Maynard. He is ſucceeded in his title by Sir Charles Maynard.

30 At London, Mr Charles Green Say, printer.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

June 9 to appoint William Burton, John Wyndham Boyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas Bowlby, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, Eſqs, and William Burrel, L L D. together with Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq; to be commiſſioners of Exciſe in England. [xxxvi. 280.]

9 to appoint Mr William Wallace, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhire of Air, on the reſignation of Mr William Duff.

24 to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, for conſtituting one body politic and corporate, by the name of the Hibernian Marine ſociety in Dublin, for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing, the orphans and children of the decayed ſeamen in the royal navy and merchants ſervice.

War-office, June 12. 1775.

3d reg. of dragoon guards: Corn. Thomas Cooper Everitt is appointed to be Adjutant, vice Richard Grant, reſigned.

11th reg. of dragoons: Richard Harris Lovelace, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Collet Mawhood; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. Nicholas Nugent to be Lieutenant, vice William Auguſtus Fawkener, who retires.

Ditto: Thomas Huſſey, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Nicholas Nugent; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Capt. George Morgan to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Cooper; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice George Morgan; by purchaſe

Ditto: Thomas Boſvile, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Sutton; by purchaſe

12th reg. of foot: Enſ. Joſhua Sweetenham to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Cooke; by purchaſe.

Ditto: —— Walpole, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Joſhua Sweetenham; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Gainsford Becher to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Carroll; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Edward Heyes, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Gainsford Becher; by purchaſe.

22d reg. of foot: Capt. Robert Timpſon to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Earl of Etlingham, who reſigns [240.]

Ditto: Lieut. Edward Handfield to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Timpſon.

Ditto: Andrew Currie, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Lindſey.

45th reg. of foot: Capt. John Wright to be Captain of a company, vice John Mitchell, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Alexander Roſs to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Wright.

Ditto: Enſ. Terence Magrath to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Roſs.

Ditto: William St Leger, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Terence Magrath.

50th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Hely to be Lieutenant, vice William Renton, deceaſed.

Ditto: David Robinſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Hely.

69th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Murray to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Houlton; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Cunningham, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Murray; by purchaſe.

70th reg. of foot: Lieut. George Hewitt to be Captain, vice George Garret; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Caulfield to be Lieutenant, vice George Hewitt; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Johnſton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Caulfield; by purchaſe.

Thomas Morell, Doctor of Divinity, to be Chaplain to the garriſon of Portſmouth, vice Henry Robinſon, deceaſed.

John Duparcq, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the garriſon of Jerſey, vice Francis Payne, deceaſed.

Lieut. Henry Hathway, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant in Captain George Le Hunt's, Independent company of Invalids at Jerſey, vice Simon Parker deceaſed.

From other papers, &c.

James Montgomery, Eſq; lately appointed

ed Lord Chief Baron of the court of Exchequer in Scotland [287.], was received in court on Monday, June 12.

Henry Dundas and Alexander Murray, Efqs, were received in the court of feſſion, on Tueſday, June 13 the former as his Majeſty's Advocate, the latter as his Majeſty's ſole Solicitor, in Scotland. [287]

Robert Craig, Eſq; took his ſeat on the bench as one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh [287.], on Wedneſday, June 14.

Henry Dundas, Eſq; Lord Advocate, was unanimouſly elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, June 21. in the room of Alexander Lockhart, Eſq; now Lord Coventoun. [166]

Adam Hay, Eſq; of Hay's Lodge, unanimouſly elected repreſentative in parliament for the county of Peebles, June 17. in the room of Lord Chief Baron Montgomery.

On the reſignation of Dr Matthew Stewart, the town-council of Edinburgh, June 14. re-elected that gentleman, and his ſon Mr Dugald Stewart, jointly, into the office of Profeſſor of Mathematics in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

On Monday, June 12. the following gentlemen, after having attended the lectures of the different medical profeſſors in the univerſity of Edinburgh, moſt of them four years, and ſome of them more, and after having undergone the uſual examinations both private and public, were created Doctors of Medicine in the common hall of the college. The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively. [xxxvi. 504]

From Geneva.

John Ludovic Manget, *De digeſtione.*

From Holſtein, in Germany.

William Gottlob Lilie, *De plumbi virtutibus medicis.*

From South Carolina.

Robert Peronneau, *De menſtruorum profluvio immodico.*

Thomas Dale, *De erysipelate.*

From Antigua.

Richard Byam, *De adminiſtratione antiphlogiſtica.*

William M'Kinnen Fraſer, *De ſanguinis detractione.*

From England

Richard Denniſon, *Arterias omnes, et venarum partem, irritabilitate praditas eſſe.*

Of Scotland

Andrew Douglas, *De variolæ inſitione.*

John Hunter, *De hominum varietatibus, et harum cauſis.*

Andrew Wardrop, *De dyſenteria contagioſa.*

Robert Maitland, *De gangræna.*

Theſe gentlemen, after receiving their degrees, with the accuſtomed ſolemnities, preſented a petition to the Principal of the college and to the Faculty of Medicine, to the following purport: They expreſſed gratitude to their profeſſors for their friendſhip, their affability, their unremitting attention to the improvement of the medical art, and to the inſtruction of their pupils. They acknowledged, that the preſent laws of the univerſity, with regard to the admiſſion of candidates, were well calculated to prevent the incroachments of ignorance, and the intruſions of impudence. But ſtill they imagined, that theſe laws were defective in an article of great importance, both to the univerſity and to the ſtudents; particularly, the law which allows candidates to be admitted to trials for a degree after two years attendance at the univerſity. The honour juſt conferred on them, they obſerved, had ſtimulated their pride, and excited a jealouſy, of which, they flattered themſelves, they had no occaſion to be aſhamed. They expreſſed an anxiety leſt, at any time, the degrees of this univerſity ſhould diminiſh in their value, and leſt the good nature and humanity of the profeſſors ſhould occaſionally beſtow their approbation upon canditates not ſufficiently qualified. This, they admitted, was a ſubject of great delicacy, and attended with many difficulties. But, in place of the law which declares, that no ſtudent ſhall be permitted to undergo private examinations until he has attended all the medical claſſes, which might be accomplihed in two years, they humbly propoſed, that a law ſhould be made, denying the ſtudents this privilege, unleſs they had not only attended all the claſſes, but had likewiſe ſtudied medicine three years at leaſt, in this or ſome other univerſity.

Prices of grain at Haddington, July 14. 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 0 d.	22 s. 0 d.	20 s. 9 d.
Bear,	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 3 d.
Oats,	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 6 d.	13 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	15 s. 2 d.	14 s. 9 d.	13 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, July 21. 1775. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 8 d. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for June 1775.

Within the city	Males 22	53	77. Decr. 13.	
	Fem. 31			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 7	24		
	Fem. 17			

Age.			N°	Diſeaſes.	N°.
Under		2	28	Aged ——	6
Between	2 &	5	8	Bowlchive ——	4
	5 &	10	4	Conſumption ——	17
	10 &	20	3	Childbed ——	2
	20 &	30	4	Chincough ——	6
	30 &	40	6	Fever ——	22
	40 &	50	4	Small pox ——	10
	50 &	60	7	Stillborn ——	2
	60 &	70	4	Suddenly ——	2
	70 &	80	6	Teething ——	6
	80 &	90	3		
	90 &	100	0		